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FIVE CENTS A COPY

HOOVER PEACE PACT ACCEPTED IN CALIFORNIA

Johnson, Long Head of
Progressives in State, to
Aid Nominee

FIRST UNITED G. O. P. FRONT IN 18 YEARS

Victory for Secretary and
Re-election of Senator
Assured

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif.—Peace reigns this year within the ranks of the Republican Party in California for the first time in 18 years.

Long-enduring differences, political, economic and personal, have been suppressed in a common struggle—the realization of two vast projects which will open wide to the state the portals of industrial and agricultural development.

The great Boulder Dam water and power plant, which would give to Imperial Valley the flood protection and irrigation waters it must have to insure its existence and development, and to Los Angeles and other cities in the southern half of the State the water supply and electric power they need, and the bay bridge across San Francisco Bay, the mightiest span of its kind in the world if erected, are in the "peace pact."

Backs Hoover and Johnson

That the State may win these two objectives Progressives and Conservatives have joined hands to return once more to the United States Senate to continue to lead the effort on their behalf. Hiram Johnson, senior Senator, and to send another Californian and a world-renowned engineer, Herbert Hoover, to the White House.

In 1920 Mr. Johnson, then a candidate for the Presidency, defeated Mr. Hoover in a sharply fought contest for the state's senatorial seat. Mr. Hoover was supported by the elements within the Republican Party who had opposed Mr. Johnson throughout his political career as the progressive leader of the State.

Again in 1924, running as a Progressive, Mr. Johnson opposed and defeated a Coolidge slate of delegates.

This year friends and supporters of Mr. Hoover and Senator Johnson interested in seeing them continued in high public office where their abilities and experience would have full play in the interests of California and the nation, are determined to bring them together on a common ground than their champion ship of Boulder Dam and the Bay Bridge.

Senator to Support Nominees

This plan has succeeded and at Mr. Hoover's invitation, Mr. Johnson was his guest in his home in this city. Later Mr. Johnson told newspaper men that he, being a candidate for reelection, and the other candidates would support Mr. Hoover. He said that no plans had been made as yet for him to take the stump for Mr. Hoover. He expressed complete confidence that Mr. Hoover would carry the State.

Mr. Johnson's declaration brought an end, for the time being and apparently for the duration of the senatorial and presidential campaign, a long and bitter political struggle.

But for the campaign the two candidates have joined forces, making certain, according to political leaders of both groups, the re-election of Mr. Johnson and the capture of the electoral vote of the State by Mr. Hoover.

Tribute to Hoover

The peace, or truce, is a tribute to Mr. Hoover's organizing and political talents. In achieving this harmony in his home State, he has succeeded as he has in other states where sharp opposition within the party was brought against him.

It is practically the last problem within the party ranks that confronts him, and he and his managers are confident that within a few weeks, after he has made his acceptance speech and the campaign gets into

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Sherman's Statue to Have Gold Coat

Clean It Up, I'll Pay, Said New Yorker—They Did—Bill \$3000 Please

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When John J. Schmidt comes home from Europe he is going to get a bill which will include this item:

"New coat for General Sherman—\$3000."

Every morning Mr. Schmidt, who is a real estate dealer and philanthropist, passes the equestrian statue of the Civil War general which stands at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park. The general, he thought, was beginning to look a bit shabby of late.

Mr. Schmidt spoke about it to the social and community welfare committee of New York Lodge No. 1 of the Elks, of which he is a member.

"You get permission from the Park Commission to clean up the general and his horse," he said. "I'll pay the cost of dressing them with gold leaf."

The committee did. Workmen have already applied coats of red and yellow paint to the statue, which is a work of Saint-Gaudens, and General Sherman will shine forth in resplendent gold within the next few weeks.

Great Blue Ridge Park to Have 300,000 Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LURAY, Va.—ANNOUNCING that the final boundaries of the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia's Blue Ridge to include 300,000 acres, the Department of the Interior declares that the East through its southern gateways would soon have two of the most picturesque parks in the country.

The Virginia project now has approximately \$2,500,000 on hand, and the Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and Tennessee is expected to be established by the spring of 1929.

Federal Radio Board Defines Station Policy

Good Reception First Requirement—Say No General Upset on Aug. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Any radio reallocation plan adopted by the Federal Radio Commission must include four requirements, according to O. H. Caldwell, commissioner. These he names good radio reception, equal radio facilities for each zone, provision for local stations and minimum upsetting of popular stations.

Suggestions that general upsetting of stations was imminent were discounted by Mr. Caldwell replying to a letter written by F. H. Doolittle of Station WBRC, New Haven, Conn.

To insure good radio reception, "a sufficient geographical separation between stations to prevent heterodyne interference and sufficient kilocycle spacing to avoid cross-talk," is necessary, says Mr. Caldwell. Good reception necessarily involves some time division and power reduction, he adds.

Equal Facilities

"The Davis-Dill clause, enacted by Congress in March, 1928, requires that equal facilities shall be assigned to each of the five zones. In order that such equality may be absolute and also self-evident to every inquirer, including members of Congress, appears important that the same number of positions of stations of each class be assigned to each of the zones.

Within each zone that zone's facilities should be divided proportionately to the population of the states, as the law directs.

Opposition Press Moderate

The tone of the Opposition press is far more moderate than was expected. It is believed to be apprehensive of the clause in the decree suspending the freedom of the press. The Premier has said that he invites fair, constructive criticism, but is determined to prevent incitements to revolt. No doubt the Wafid will do all possible to stir the country against the Government. Strong measures were taken to prevent rioting at Tanta on Friday when, despite proscription, the Wafid persisted in holding a widely advertised meeting.

Five hundred police were alert from early morning and prevented the ingress of crowds from the country. Nahas Pasha and the Wafid executive arrived in the evening. The crowds were controlled and the police had an adequate force of the Egyptian army to help, the only incident being the throwing of sticks, stones and chairs from the cafés at the police. If such strong measures are pursued, it is believed there is little danger of disturbances.

Few Changes Planned

"So far as possible stations now enjoying a large following of listeners should be disturbed or moved or modified as little as practicable, so that the least possible inconvenience will be suffered by the listening public.

An alligation worked out upon this basis will bring improved radio reception to the great majority of the American people, providing for both local listeners and distant farm listeners, and will, moreover, follow strictly the mandate of Congress, as required by the recent equalization law."

The Case for Quicker Justice

What England Has Done to Modernize the Law

Rapidly changing social and economic conditions in the United States are making constantly increasing demands upon an outgrown administration of criminal law. Some of the needs for improvement are being set forth and possible remedies indicated in a series of special articles for The Christian Science Monitor, of which the following is the tenth.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Egypt Showing Readiness for Dictatorship

Country Tired of Political Dissensions—Asks Results in Everyday Affairs

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA—Egypt is showing a growing inclination to accept dictatorship despite its unconstitutionality. A deep impression has been caused by the strong wording of the decree abolishing parliamentary government for three years. The Nation had grown accustomed to flowery declarations and was taken by surprise at the uncompromising nature of the edict of the Premier Makhmud Pasha Mahmud. Moreover, the country is tired of political squabbling and wants "results in everyday affairs," an Alitard newspaper reported.

The Premier realizes that he has assumed a heavy responsibility and that it is impossible now to turn back. Success will be the only justification. The Cabinet's bravery is widely admired, disproving the belief that no Egyptian public man may dare tell his countrymen hard facts, and that he prefers to use evasive tactics and pretexts, such as drafting a new electoral law or redistributing the constituencies.

Improve Nation's Prosperity

No doubt is felt that the Premier is determined to clear up the administrative measures of past cabinets and improve the nation's material prosperity, dealing with the pressing problems of increasing irrigation water, heightening the Aswan Dam and improving the roads and village conditions and finally when the internal reforms are settled, turning to Egypt's relations with England.

Mohammed Pasha Mahmud took honors in history at Balliol College, Oxford; returning to Egypt he obtained considerable administrative experience in the ministries of finance and the interior, was appointed mudir of Fayum Province in 1911. At the end of the war he joined the Egyptian national cause, championing independence under Zaghloul Pasha.

Mahmud was one of the four appointed to Malta by the British military authorities in 1919. When the Wafid occurred in 1920, he was one of the dissentients supporting Adly Pasha and in the latter's Cabinet he was made Minister of Communications. In the Sawat Pasha and Nahas Pasha Cabinets he was Minister of Finance.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

BY WILLIAM LATEY,
Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple

LONDON—In Westminster Hall, that old gray building which goes back 800 years to William Rufus, there were assembled about four years ago some hundreds of American judges and lawyers, and I well remember Charles E. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, dwelling in his memorable speech on the value to both countries of the common heritage of the English common law.

It was my privilege to come into contact during the visit of the American Bar Association with many of its members, and to conduct some of them, including the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, round the Supreme Court and the Old Bailey (as the Central Criminal Court of England is popularly known) while they were in session.

Americans Make Comparisons

It came as a surprise to myself and colleagues at the bar that most of our visitors compared the procedure of the English courts with the American to the detriment of the latter, and gave such details by way of criticism of American court procedure as to indicate that this univocal expression of opinion was sincerely meant and not merely an intention to flatter.

Never having had an opportunity

World Believed to Be Awakened to the Futility of All Warfare

International Relations Institute Speakers See Old Fallacies Vanishing

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SEATTLE, Wash.—Through the application of right reasoning and an understanding of the futility of conflict, war can be abolished without so much as changing the basic qualities of human nature.

This was the message brought by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, to delegates at the opening of the Institute of International Relations' first northwestern session.

Dr. Hall declared that the struggle to end war is as old as Christianity, and that the prospect of success was never brighter than at present. The world he believed to be entering a period in which "social control" will be exercised against the folly of battle, and that as the lines of ignorance are pushed back through education, warfare will cease.

"A purely emotional appeal for peace," he said, "is weak, for that is the very appeal employed for war by the militarist and is backed up by the glamour of history and the glory of heroism. However, the emotions cannot be ignored, but must be rightly used for peace."

"A strong will to peace," he said, "is the real secret of the success of a nation." Dr. Hall declared that the Monroe Doctrine was at the time of its promulgation correct in its assertion that the peace of America could only be assured through assuring the peace of the Western Hemisphere. Under modern conditions, he argued, the peace and safety of America can only be safeguarded by securing the peace and safety of the entire world.

Blasts Common Fallacy

Combating the contention that war is ingrained in human nature and that human nature cannot be changed, Dr. Hall pointed out that through better understanding of the futility of slavery, dueling and many other archaic institutions, they have

Sues for Peace



DR. ARNOLD B. HALL
President University of Oregon,
Speaker at International Relations
Institute.

realizing that we don't get nearer the truth on battlefields, and that the victor is always a loser."

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Test of Effectiveness

"In the gray mists of the morning of June 29, the two fliers took off in a Fairchild monoplane. Several hours before, the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line, had steamed from New York and was off Ambrose Light when they were hoisted aboard. A similar plane had been stowed away aboard the vessel. On July 5 they arrived at Cherbourg, took wing and were soon in Paris. From Paris, with as little delay as possible, they went on to Cologne, Berlin, Koenigsberg, Moscow, and Chita, Siberia, after a brief stop at Krannojarsk.

By this time it was 4 o'clock in the

morning of July 9. They had no time

for sightseeing, save that a bird gets from its lofty height, a few

hours more found them in Mukden. They allowed only a brief stop there,

and continued on their time and space annihilation tour. Ping-pong, Korea, sped under them and in a

bright time the landing field at Tokyo with the waiting steamship in the distance.

French Airmen Reach Azores on Atlantic Flight

Would Rid Books of Preponderance of War in Favor of Victories of Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More space to economic and social facts in school histories would cause more respect for war and progress in the younger generation, than the emphasizing of battlefield exploits, according to Dr. Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education at the Minneapolis School of Education, speaking at the University of Rochester summer session here.

"Put young people in possession of facts, show them the dignity of labor and give them an intelligent appreciation of it, and more will be accomplished in social progress," he said. "The inventions of the last 100 years are the foundation of our social life, and many of them have a far wider influence on the lives of American people than Presidents. Yet school histories barely touch them."

Dr. Koos supported his contention with figures which, he said, illustrated proportional space given to respective subjects in 18 current history textbooks as follows: Military campaigns, 8½ pages; inventions, 5½ pages; railroads, 2-7½ pages; relations of capital and labor, 1-8½ pages; labor organizations, 6-10 of a page; child labor, nothing; liquor problem, 3-10 of a page; women in industry, nothing, and suffrage, two to three pages.

Hope rests in the tendency of a few educators to overlook the shortcomings of various history textbooks in favor of economic and progressive subjects as presented by available literature, Dr. Koos said.

AUTHOR'S SON ADDED TO DICKENS LEAGUE

Americans Invite Him to Join Movement

SMALL GIFTS TO G. O. P. FUND TO BE SOUGHT

Nutt Launches Move to Invite Contributions From General Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Small contributions will be sought for the Republican campaign fund this year on a scale unprecedented, it is announced here. The general public is to be invited to give toward Mr. Hoover's election.

A special committee has been set up within the Republican organization and the result is expected by Joseph R. Nutt, the Republican treasurer, to be "nation-wide contributions hitherto undreamed of as regards numbers of contributors."

Anybody who wants to have a stake in Mr. Hoover's election from a few dollars up to \$100 worth will be welcome, Mr. Nutt said. The limit is the latter figure. Donors going above that amount come into the usual contributor class.

The women will be asked to take a leading part in the National Contributors' Committee," he said. "Its work will be started immediately and will be extended very quickly into all of the states."

Endeavor to popularize the small contribution as Mr. Nutt plans is looked on here as something of an innovation. It is regarded by observers as bringing the campaign, parties and candidates a bit more closely in touch with the people at large.

Historically the campaign contribution has been rather exclusive, associating for the most part with business, industry and people of large means, though the popular approach has been made in the past.

Solicitation of popular subscriptions has been placed in charge of John W. O'Leary of Chicago, who served two terms recently as president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. O'Leary is one of Chicago's foremost business leaders. Headquarters will be in Chicago.

"Every contributor, irrespective of the amount of his contribution, will receive an official receipt executed and signed," Mr. Nutt said. "This feature of campaign soliciting grew out of a desire to give all citizens an opportunity to participate in financing the work involved in a great national campaign."

Mr. Nutt added that "because of Mr. Hoover's record, his popularity and his great service to all of the people of the United States" he expected great response.

Bishop Criticizes Smith's Attack on Prohibition

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Calling attention to the prohibition plank in the party platform Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an open letter to Mai. John S. Cohen, Democratic national committeeman, and G. E. Madoc, chairman of the state executive committee, asks if the party nominees have a right to advocate nullification of the law.

In his letter Bishop Ainsworth says the party pledged itself and its nominees to "honest enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment" and that it was not pledged "for one month, six months, or two years, but for the four years of the national administration" it is trusted to them. "It enforces for this time," the bishop wrote, "excludes all idea of modification, weakening, nullification, repeal or substitution of the specific effort to enforce."

Ottinger and Tuttle Favored for Governor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Albert Ottinger, attorney; H. Tuttle, United States attorney here, are at the top of the list of candidates most favored by New York State Republicans for gubernatorial nominations, according to opinions expressed at a meeting of the Republican state committee, just held at the National Republican Club.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Copley—"Don't Tell George," 8:30; Majestic—"Good Girls," 8:15.
Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Monday; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday evenings. Admissions, 25 cents. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open daily, 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous.

Grosvenor Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6. Through July 21.

New England Art Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings, and sculpture.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern sculpture and black-and-white pictures.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

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The selection of Alanson B. Houghton, of Corning, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, for United States Senator, also was discussed informally by members of the committee.

Hoover "Carries" Illinois

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Herbert Hoover would carry the State of Illinois by 94,000 votes if the national election was held today, according to a straw vote just completed by the Chicago Tribune, a Republican paper of wet tendencies. The poll also indicated there is strong sentiment against Gov. Alfred E. Smith among Chicago women because of his anti-prohibition stand.

As things look today, the Tribune poll indicates, Governor Smith would not carry Illinois, because the Hoover strength down-state outweighs the Smith advantage in wet Chicago.

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The conference also commended Senator Frank B. Kellogg for his negotiations of the multilateral treaties for the renunciation of war.

Cherrington Criticizes Smith's Dry Law Stand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WESTERVILLE, O.—Governor Smith's proposed revision of the Volstead Act, permitting each State to fix its own limit of legal alcoholic content, is "a submarine method of attack which not only would be unconstitutional in itself, but would tend to weaken the Constitution and destroy the Eighteenth Amendment," Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, declared in a statement just issued here.

"There is but one legal way to get the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution" Dr. Cherrington said, "and that is to use the method by which it was put into the Constitution."

"What Smith now proposes is what existed before the adoption of the amendment when every state could decide for itself what it would do with respect to the liquor traffic. But the Eighteenth Amendment, adopted by the ratification of the several states, ended the power of the states to determine for themselves, individually, any course of action respecting the liquor traffic that does not go fully as far as the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws of Congress pursuant thereto.

Women Voters to Keep League Non-Partisan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Increasing the intelligent functioning of the electorate will be the National League of Women Voters' part in the 1928 presidential campaign, the third in which women have voted. Miss Bell Sherman, president of the league, has announced. The organization's campaign activities will be non-partisan.

Mr. Hastings said that prohibition also is a big issue in Delaware and that notwithstanding Mr. Raskob's championship of the Smith cause, Delaware will also be dry. Asked about the reported allegiance of Renee du Pont for Governor Smith, an fact that Renee du Pont is considered a political power in Delaware, Mr. Hastings said he did not believe this would make a difference and that Delaware still would be neutral. He was confident that Mr. Hoover would carry the state by a large majority.

For the next few weeks this beautiful little university city will be the Republican headquarters. Mr. Hoover, back in his old home, turned his attention to completing his acceptance speech and conferred with state and Pacific coast Republican leaders.

Before he makes his first formal campaign appearance on Aug. 11 he will take a little vacation, journeying into the famous Redwood forests of the State for a few days of camping and fishing. He will have as his guests the Washington newspaper men who accompanied him across the country.

Hill Predicts Hoover Victory in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A victory for Herbert Hoover in New York State is seen as certain. Mr. Hill, chairman of the Hoover committee in this State, who said that after a survey, he finds the Republican vote this fall will be larger than that recorded for President Coolidge in 1924.

Mr. Hill managed the pre-convention

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for Household Use

EMERSON & MORGAN

20 St. Paul Street
Baltimore

Charles St. Lexington
Baltimore

DRY C. GOODS
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Hutzler Brothers

DRY C. GOODS
BALTIMORE

Mid-Year Sales

begin this week, offering savings truly worth your while, in

Furniture
Beds and Lamps
Baby Furniture

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:15 p.m.; Tuesday, 5:30 p.m.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p.m.

Moses Asks G.O.P. to Republicize Next Congress

Defeat Walsh in Massachusetts, Senator Urges at Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The senatorial situation in Massachusetts demands the earnest attention of the Republican Party, according to George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, a leader of the Hoover forces, who has just come to New York to attend a party of Hoover strategists, among whom are Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Senator Moses declared he felt Massachusetts was safe for Mr. Hoover, but he felt that special effort should be made to elect a Republican Senator there in the forthcoming election.

Plans are being made by the Republicans for a more thorough organization up-State than they have ever had before.

Hoover Peace Pact Accepted in California

(Continued from Page 1)

full swing, he will have a united party behind and for him in the strenuous contest that is anticipated.

Mr. Hoover's friends declare his accomplishment in bringing about peace within the party's ranks in various states and with men who resisted for years all such efforts is one of the greatest achievements in the history of the Republican Party and equal in rank with his victory in attaining the presidential nomination.

Result of Conferences

For Mr. Johnson the situation means, politically, negligible opposition.

The conference was attended by Dr. Work, James H. Metcalf, Senator from Rhode Island, chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee; W. R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee; Herbert N. Strauss, treasurer of the Republican State Committee; national committeemen of most of the eastern coastal states, and William H. Hill, Senator from New York.

Senator Moses regards Senator David I. Walsh, the Democratic incumbent, who is seeking re-election in Massachusetts, as "an unusually robust political factor." He thinks the Republicans should concentrate on electing a Republican Congress as well as a Republican President. He said the party control in the Senate is now very sharply divided, with one or two men holding the balance of power and that besides putting Mr. Hoover in the White House, the party should assure him adequate administrative support at the Capitol.

Work Attends Meeting

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Similar to 1924

"I think the situation in New York is similar to that in Wisconsin in 1924, when Senator La Follette ran for President," he continued. "In 1922, as a candidate for Senator, Mr. La Follette received more than 300,000 plurality, but when he ran for President two years later he received something less than half that plurality despite the fact that a Presidential year brought out a large majority.

This was done with Mr. Hoover's approval. Mr. Johnson, in turn, did not oppose him in the delegate contest. This working arrangement led to further overtures between the mutual friends of both candidates with the result that the two men will support each other in their election contests.

Similar to 1924

"This understanding and working arrangement is in sharp contrast with the attitude taken by Charles E. Hughes, when he was a Rep. in 1920, as a candidate in 1922. Mr. Hughes, on the advice of certain anti-Hoover leaders, "snubbed" the senior Senator, with the result that he lost the state by a narrow margin to President Wilson and thereby the electoral college votes necessary to win that closely fought election.

Similar to 1924

"For President Johnson's first term, he will be faced with the same problem of getting the nomination for the Presidency and his acceptance by inability to make satisfactory arrangements with the radio companies for a nationwide hookup to radiocast his address.

He explained he had received a list of available time, but it was "unsatisfactory" and that he was negotiating for a shift on the part of some of the commercial broadcasters. He also stated he was being charged by the radio people for broadcasting the address.

The Governor is working on his acceptance speech in an effort to get it completed by the end of this month if possible.

Smith League Formed

WASHINGTON (P)—A special attempt to line up the Republican agricultural and independent voters for Governor Smith has been launched here with the formation of a "Smith Independent League."

Announcing the league organization, Henry Clay Hainsborough, former Republican Senator from North Dakota, said he considered election

of the Democratic candidate "imperative if agriculture is to be saved from a state of pauperism."

On Military Training

NEW YORK (P)—Dr. George A. Cole, chairman of the committee on militarism in education, has announced he has addressed letters to the presidential nominees asking them to state their respective positions on compulsory military training in high schools and colleges.

Seeds From China and East Brought to United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After two and a half years of searching in China, Sumatra, Java and Ceylon, P. H. Dorsett of the Department of Agriculture, and his son have returned with thousands of seeds, plants, bulbs and cuttings which may be useful in American agriculture.

MEXICAN LABOR LEADER LEAVES CALLES CABINET

Situation Is Believed Eased by Withdrawal of Former Opponent of Obregon

MEXICO CITY, (AP)—Resignation of Luis Morones, Secretary of Labor, who has been repeatedly threatened since the assassination of General Alvaro Obregon, is believed to have lessened the general feeling of tension.

Agrarian leaders naming Señor Morones as one of the "psychological authors" of the crime had asserted that unless he withdrew from the Government there would be civil warfare.

The central committee of the Regional Federation of Labor instructed Morones and two other labor leaders, Celestino Gasca, chief of ordnance supplies, and Eduardo Monroy, chief of the government printing shop, to resign, President Calles promptly accepted their withdrawal from his Government.

Col. Ricardo Topete, acknowledged leader of the Obregon National Party in Congress said there is now little likelihood of disturbances.

Calles or Saenz

Either President Calles or Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon, will be named by Congress Provisional President of Mexico for two years, Colonel Topete said.

José de Leon Toral, slayer of General Obregon, is ready to pay for his crime without trial, but the Government continues firm in its decision to bring the young art student before the civil courts. Toral refused the protection of the amparo, or writ of habeas corpus, issued in his behalf on Friday. He said he did not want it and had not asked for it.

Señor Morones, long a political enemy of General Obregon, explained that resignations of the labor leaders were "for the purpose of avoiding every pretext that our permanence in office may obstruct the maintenance of solidarity in the revolutionary family."

Morones demanded that the Agrarian leaders be haled before the courts to prove their charges against him.

When Congress Meets

Colonel Topete said that the special session of Congress called to meet on July 29 will discuss the general situation resulting from General Obregon's assassination and the problem of presidential succession, but will not act on these matters.

Action will be deferred until the regular session, which convenes Sept. 1. At that session canvass of the vote of the recent presidential election will be made.

General Obregon will be declared elected, Colonel Topete said, but when he fails to appear in Congress for his notification Congress will declare an emergency and name a provisional President. A new election would be held July 19, 1930.

The probability, he said, is that President Calles will be asked to continue in office, although Governor Saenz is acceptable to the Obregonistas. "Seventy-five per cent of the Mexican people are Obregonistas," Colonel Topete added. "Peace will prevail because they want it."

Chinese Factions Engage in Fighting

American Sailor Is Shot—British and Japanese Consuls Ask Naval Aid

CHEFOO, Shantung, China (AP)—An American sailor was shot today in fighting between Chinese factions. The firing began at midnight between nationalists and a detachment of 5000 soldiers which formerly served under Chang Tsung-chang, military governor of Shantung, and which had been incorporated into the Nationalist army.

Indiscriminate shooting took place in the streets of the city from 10 until 4 o'clock in the morning. The foreign consulates were isolated and their telephone service interrupted.

When communications were being established between war vessels in the harbor and the consulates a member of the American naval shore patrol was shot in the hand. Leroy Webber, American consul, has called on the Chinese authorities and demanded that an investigation be made to fix the responsibility for the shooting of the American. The British and Japanese consul appealed for naval aid.

Later the fighting ceased. The town was placarded with posters saying the former Northerners had overpowered and disarmed the Nationalists. Chang Tsung-chang is believed to be en route to Chefoo from Chinwangtung aboard a Chinese gunboat which still flies the five barred flag of north China.

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—Dispatches to newspapers report that the Japanese reply to the Chinese Nationalist Government's notice denouncing the Sino-Japanese treaty, characterizes the denunciation as "outrageous." The reply is said to declare that Japan fears that "such violation of international good faith" reflects against the prestige of the Nationalist Government. On the other hand, Japan understands and sympathizes

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with the Nationalist movement aiming at improvement of internal and international conditions and therefore Japanese good will toward proposed revision of the treaty remains unchanged.

Japan will, nevertheless, the reports of the proposed reply say, take effective measures to safeguard her rights and interests if the Nationalist Government actually disregards the treaty provisions and tries to apply the new provisional laws to Japanese residents.

Library System for South Africa Will Be Studied

County Plan Used in California May Be Adjusted to Union's Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The practicability of a system of county libraries in the South African Union will be studied by Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California, who has just left here on board the steamship Carmania of the Cunard Line for London, en route to South Africa.

The work is being sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation, which contemplates introducing into the four South African provinces—the Transvaal, Cape Town, Natal and Orange Free State—a library system similar to that already installed in 46 counties of California.

Mr. Ferguson said that governmental and educational authorities of the South African Union have invited the Carnegie Corporation to make a survey of the territory with a view to establishing a library system.

The project is to make books available to persons located in all the South African provinces, Mr. Ferguson said, and does not include the erection of library buildings.

In California, he said, the system has been established in all except 12 counties. The counties in the system draw books from the State Library at Sacramento.

The problem in South Africa will be complicated by the fact that two languages, English and Dutch, are used, and by the small proportion of literacy among the native population, he added.

Mr. Ferguson said that in England, Scotland and Wales about 90 per cent of the counties have central circulating library systems similar to those in California and Louisiana. These were installed through the cooperation of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Venizelos Gets Great Reception

New Prime Minister Meets With Unprecedented Enthusiasm at Saloniki

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Athens says that, according to information received here from Saloniki, the reception of Eleutherios Venizelos in that city was unprecedented. Hundreds of boats of all kinds with delegations aboard from the various towns, villages and refugee settlements of the interior of Greece Macedonia went out to meet the ship in which Mr. Venizelos was traveling, and when the cortège entered the port of Saloniki a crowd of more than 10,000 cheering, demonstrating people rushed to the quay to give the eminent statesman the greatest reception even seen in this country.

In his speech, the delivery of which was rendered almost impossible by the vociferation of the huge crowds, Mr. Venizelos said that above all that Greece needed today was a strong government which would secure internal and external peace and a good administration suited to the task which the country enjoyed between 1912 and 1915.

It also needed the consolidation of the financial position and relief from excessive taxation, an increase of the public revenue by the development of industries and the building of public works especially of roads and the reclamation of land in Macedonia.

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GENERAL NOBILE ASKS PERMISSION TO SEARCH FOR MISSING COMRADES

MOSCOW (AP)—General Umberto Nobile is anxious to participate in further search for the six missing members of the dirigible Italia but is having difficulty in obtaining the permission of the Italian Government. Prof. Samoilovitch, head of the Russian rescue expedition aboard the Krassin, informed the rescue commission at Moscow. The professor said that apparently General Nobile has fallen in the esteem of his Government. He added, however, that the Krassin would take Nobile aboard for further rescue work if requested.

Prof. Samoilovitch's message follows: "Replies to Nobile's urgent request. I visited him as he could not leave his cabin because of his broken leg. I went aboard the base ship Città di Milano accompanied by Lieutenant Viglieri, the Italia's navigator. Nobile asked permission to participate in the Krassin's further search. I told him that I had permission to take him aboard the Krassin, but Nobile said that the Italian Government objects to his participation in the expedition. He therefore asks the Soviet Government to request the Italian Government to permit him to co-operate in the planned expeditionary work. I told Nobile I would radio his request to the Italian Government to which he en-joyed between 1912 and 1915."

OSLO, Norw. (AP)—The Italian Legion has received a telegram stating that the base ship Città di Milano has left King's Bay, Spitsbergen, for Narvik, Norw., with the Italia's survivors.

It is expected that General Nobile and the remaining rescued members of the Italia will proceed by rail through Sweden in a special Italian coach, avoiding Stockholm. It is stated that no interviews will be granted during the journey.

NEW LEAGUE FOR CANADA

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A company, to be known as the Consumers' League of Canada, whose chief aim is the protection of the general public and against tariff changes that would tend to be detrimental to their best interests, is announced in the Canada Gazette.

The league will follow closely every application received by the tariff board, disseminate information in regard to its possible effect on the public generally, originate and support its own applications for changes and adjustments, and co-operate with any other association whose aims are similar.

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Severe Price Reductions in a Variety of Styles of Fine Footwear, Assorted Sizes

Tan Grain and Russia Calf Pumps, White Buck and Brown Calf Oxfords, at..... 5.85

Russia Calf Strap Pumps at..... 6.85

Colonial Pumps, White Buck Oxfords with Brown Saddle 7.85

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wireless systems for securing effective control and greater economy of operation."

The companies absorbed include the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company. The group also owns the wireless stations recently installed at Bermuda and Jamaica and exchanges traffic with the Commercial Cable and Western Union systems.

Railroads' Abuse of Private Cars Reported to I.C.C.

Handling by Other Lines Only at Regular Rates Is Advocated by Commissioner

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has just been told by Commissioner McManamy that abuses in the use of railroad-owned private passenger cars are common and extensive. He suggested a series of new regulations to limit railroad expenditures in this field.

Mr. McManamy, in a report, advised the commission that a study of private car movements during the last three years had disclosed wasteful and unlawful movements on a large scale. He recommended that the commission hereafter forbid one railroad from moving a private car for another road except at regular charges, thus abolishing the system by which such cars are moved free when off their home lines.

The report declared that the practice of transporting persons other than railroad employees in private passenger cars at the same rates charged passengers provided only with ordinary coach accommodations and should likewise be prohibited.

A general use of private cars by railroad officials for transportation of parties to and from pleasure resorts was described by Mr. McManamy.

In a number of cases the parties carried on private cars included officers of industrial corporations and their families, indicating a use of the free transportation to influence

you stifle the instinctive desires of 70,000,000 people? This is impossible. Austria and Germany will be united. When we return home we will tell our people, we have not been in a foreign country, for Austria is a fatherland to every German, a land where we are one people, one race and one state."

Much comment has been aroused in German circles by the apparently studied absence throughout the ceremonies of representatives of the Allied Powers. At a great state banquet only one foreign diplomat was present, the Japanese Minister, although all the others had been invited.

Last week the French Minister called upon the Austrian Foreign Office and said that he had been instructed to stay away from Vienna while the Schubert celebration was in progress, because it was being turned into a demonstration in favor of an Austrian-Germanic union, a project to which the French Government was firmly opposed.

The trouble began on Friday night when some officers of the 7th Regiment of Chasseurs at Castelllos barracks mutinied. They prevented their commander from entering the barracks and tried unsuccessfully to involve a portion of the Lisbon garrison in the movement.

Loyal troops laid siege to the barracks. Artillery took up positions around the mutinous troops. Traffic in the streets was stopped and all night pickets and armored cars patrolled them.

A storming force supported by artillery started vigorous offensive on the barricades on Saturday morning. During the attack on Castelllos barracks, the artillery did some damage to adjacent houses, injuring some occupants, including one mutinous officer and some soldiers.

The Government asserted that the loyal troops attacked the barracks while the rebels submitted quickly and about 8 o'clock in the morning the mutinous officers, some non-commissioned officers and civilians, who had joined the movement were arrested. The statement added:

"The Government being aware of the existence of other insurrectionary centers outside of Lisbon, took similar precautions with complete success to prevent any outbreak."

Many arrests were made in Lisbon, Porto and other places. Among those taken into custody were three former Cabinet ministers and a number of former officers who escaped after the revolution of last year.

The Government statement said that the army, navy, national guard and police "manifested once more their entire adhesion to the Government, which is completely master of the situation." It was announced that thus normal life was insured and the restrictive measures had been lifted.

UNITED STATES SHIRKS FOREIGN PARCEL POST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—

TREATY CHANGE WITH CHINA IS HELD IMMINENT

Favorable Kellogg Answer
Expected to Nationalist
Request for Revision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Probability that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, will consent to treaty revision with China within the next 48 hours appeared remote when it was learned that a note requesting the United States to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate a new treaty has been received at the State Department from the Chinese Nationalist Government.

State Department officials, although refusing to comment on the note, expect that a reply will be sent in the very near future. They are awaiting a telegram from John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to Peking, setting forth his views on the situation.

Takes Favorable View

Mr. Kellogg is said to view the Chinese request favorably. He has long been considering the question of trade revision with China and was planning to make a statement this week encouraging the Nationalist Government toward this end.

As far back as January, 1927, he issued the following pledge to the Chinese people: "The United States is now, and has been ever since the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, prepared to enter into negotiations with any government of China or delegates that represent or speak for China not only for the putting into force of the surtaxes of the Washington Treaty but entirely releasing tariff control and restoring complete tariff autonomy to China."

Representatives of the Chinese Nationalist Government here now point out that Mr. Kellogg's requirements have been fulfilled. China now is united and has informed the State Department that she is ready to appoint delegates representing the entire country.

"Country Is Now United"

Dr. Frank W. Lee, representative of the Nationalist Government in the United States, who has been in Washington to discuss treaty revision, states that "our country is now united and is ready to launch on a reconstruction program along the lines indicated in Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's book, 'The International Development of China,' and will require foreign capital and technical advisers. It will look to the United States to assist in this program."

"China has no favorites among the nations. She regards those nations as her friends that treat her on terms of fairness and equality."

"In the past the American Government has always stood for a united China and it is natural for the Chinese people to regard it as a friendly power. American co-operation with China at the present time will undoubtedly work out to the benefit of both countries, for China will be, perhaps, the most important market in the world before long."

LIBERALS DEFEATED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C. (P)—The Liberal Government of J. D. Maclean was overwhelmed in the provincial elections in British Columbia, by the Conservative Party under the leadership of Dr. S. D. Tolmie. The Conservatives won by a large majority. Late results showed that 29 Conservatives, seven Liberals and one Labor candidate were elected, while 11 seats of the Legislature were still in doubt.

Mr. Maclean was defeated in Victoria, and two of his ministers, Dugald Donaghy, Minister of Finance, in Vancouver, and E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture in Chilliwack, lost their seats. The other ministers were leading in their constituencies.

'SALARY BUYERS' FACE CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN

CLEVELAND, O.—Co-operation between employers and the Cleveland Better Business Bureau, in a campaign to eliminate the type of "loan shark" known here as "salary buyers" have just about driven that kind of money lender away, it has been revealed in a report of Dale Brown, director of the Better Business Bureau.

The "salary buyers," whose particular field is among railroad men,

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Inventor of Ship's Screw Honored by Viennese Students

Seeing a Paddle Boat in Difficulties Gave Ressl No. of Propeller

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The shape of the ship's screw was worked out by Archimedes as far back as B. C. 287, but it was left to Josef Ressl more than 2000 years later, to apply it as the driving power for ships.

Ressl, whose work was recently honored by Viennese students, was born at Chodin in Bohemia, not far from Pardubice. After studying at the Linz Gymnasium, he passed to the University of Vienna, where he could only remain two years owing to the poverty of his parents. He was able, however, to go to the Mariabrunn Forestry Academy, being granted a scholarship at that institution by the Emperor Francis as a reward for a pen sketch of the Battle of Leipzig, which the latter considered as a promising work for one so young.

After this training he became a forester in Krain—formerly an Austrian province, but now part of Jugoslavia—at a salary of 500 gulden (about \$1000) per annum. In 1821, he was transferred to Trieste. While there a little paddle steamer in difficulties at the harbor made him think of the necessity of another method of propulsion, and ultimately he fixed upon the method of the screw. The first trial was made with a canoe in which the screw at the back was worked by two men, and in February, 1827, he took out a patent to free it to traffic within 5 to 10 years, it is estimated.

A bridge to be built at Niobrara, Neb., financed by Nebraska and South Dakota, will be free at the outset. The others are to collect tolls long enough to pay for their construction with private capital.

FORT WAYNE SELECTED FOR LUTHERAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE (P)—Fort Wayne, Ind., was chosen for the 1929 convention city of the International Lutheran Walther League, winning over Cleveland, 504 to 458.

The convention by resolution declared its favor in favor of winter conferences as reaching more members than meetings at other times of the year, and voted approval of the executive board's action in placing the Arcadia summer camp in Michigan under control of the national organization.

MONTRÉAL TO WINNIPEG AIR MAIL PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An air mail route between Montreal and Winnipeg is being projected, and a pilot of the Royal Air Force will leave Ottawa soon to make the first air survey of the territory over which mail fliers may be operating regularly next spring, according to an announcement just made here by the Herald Square Realty Corporation.

The present fastest train by rail in summer is 38 hours and in winter nearly 44 hours for a distance of 1300 miles which, it was declared, could be covered by an airplane in approximately 12 hours.

New Art Gallery

Newly established in the Myles Standish Hotel, Boston, at Beacon Street and Bay State Road, are the Myles Standish Galleries, under the management of W. C. Mellso. The first exhibition consists of paintings by Anthony Thieme, who will be one of several permanent exhibitors in these galleries. Arrangements are being completed with six other painters for exhibitions in these galleries in the autumn.

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MUSIC IN THE MOSQUE IS AIM OF REFORMERS

Turks Propose to Modernize the Ritual of the Musselman Religion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—As was to be expected, the reforms to modernize Turkey have now extended to its religion. There has been much discussion concerning the inappropriateness of the religion of Islam, as actually practiced, to modern conditions, and there is now a desire to suggest modifications in the ritual of the mosques.

A special commission, formed for the purpose of suggesting reform of the Musselman religion, has submitted to the faculty of theology here some of its conclusions and there is at least a possibility of the suggested reforms being put into execution.

Reforming Religious Life

The commission contends that religion should conform to the march of progress, and transform itself while, at the same time, preserving its essential character. To this, however, does not mean that a complete break with ancient procedure and other Musselman races should be made, but that it is indispensable that the need for the development in the democracy of Islamism should be comprehended.

The commission thinks religious life should undergo reformation in the way that moral and economic reforms are made—by efficient methods. The suggestions comprise: The furnishing of mosques with pews and cloaks; the abolition of the ancient custom of removing boots or shoes when entering the mosque; use of the Turkish language for liturgical purposes; and, for sermons, prayers and ceremonies, modification of the mosque ritual in such a manner as to lend itself to more agreeable impressions to "the faithful."

Good Voices an Asset

To attain the latter aim it is advised that only Muezzins, Imams having good voices, be chosen, and that these be given special training in their art. The commission believes that modern religious music uplifts the heart and purifies the sentiment and accordingly it suggests the introduction of music into the mosques. Furthermore, it advocates that preachers of talent and deep thinkers, chosen from the laity, should be prepared by the faculty of theology for religious services, as only in this way does it consider the creation of religious literature and philosophy possible.

The members of the commission condemn the ancient methods of religious teaching as useless, but state that with new reforms, applied through the mediums of teachers and preachers of superior intelligence, the Koran can be rendered comprehensible to all and the religion of Islam given a new value.

Opposition Seen Ahead

If these proposed reforms go so far as to be applied, Turkey will again have to brave the outcry of the remainder of the Moslem world and, as well, of the Moslems abroad who, undoubtedly, nothing in comparison to what would follow. In most of the interior towns and villages of Anatolia the Musselman element is as devout as ever, but in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Angora there is a very noticeable falling off in the Mosque attendances, and even religious fêtes like Bairam and Ramadan are no longer observed as they were a few years ago.

It is said that at Angora the leaders of the country are never seen in a mosque and the indifference for the Turkish Holy Day, Friday, is clearly manifested by the projected changing of the official weekly holiday from Friday to Sunday, which question will come up for discussion in the next Parliament session.

French Exploring in Persia to Cease

Persians, It Is Hoped, Will Now Undertake Their Own Excavations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The concession obtained by the French some 25 years ago to excavate historic sites in Persia has been canceled, it was stated during a recent discussion in the Persian Mejjiss on the proposed engagement of a French specialist for the administration of the National Museum. Little excavating has been done, in spite of the concession, although many priceless relics are believed to be lying beneath the surface of Persian soil.

Hope is now expressed by Persians that the Government will encourage

excavation, although the "treasure hills," which most districts in Persia boast, have not hitherto rewarded the explorer.

The vicinity of Hamadan abounds in interest for archaeologists. A low hill, 1,000 feet or a mile long, called "Mussullah" is believed to have been the site of the fort built by Eschata and the palace of the kings was placed where the town now is. Some excavating has been done on this hill but nothing worthy of much interest has so far been found.

Geneva Urges New Economic Policy to Help Employment

Control of Purchasing Power of Money Seen as Solution of Social Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—According to figures published by the International Labor Office, the unemployment situation in 1927 was still a serious one, for while in certain countries the position improved, in others it grew definitely worse.

In Germany the number of unemployed in receipt of assistance fell from 1,693,000 in 1926 to 837,000 in 1927, but at the end of 1927 it was 1,188,000. In Great Britain the percentage of insured unemployed fell from 12.6 in 1926 to 9.8 in 1927, but at the end of 1927 the percentage had again risen to 10 per cent.

In Norway, Sweden and Austria, unemployment continued during 1927 at approximately the same level as in 1926. In Finland also the condition remained unchanged, although there was not much unemployment there. But in Denmark and France the average for the year in 1927 was worse than in 1926, while in Soviet Russia the number of registered unemployed rose to 1,237,000. Moreover, in the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy and the Netherlands the rate of unemployment at the end of the year was distinctly higher.

In Germany a new law will come into force on Oct. 1 by which the provisional system of assistance hitherto in operation will be replaced by a system of compulsory unemployment insurance covering 16,500,000 workers. This was believed to be the most important legislation passed in Europe during the last year for the relief of unemployment.

In the meantime the International Labor Office continues to insist on the importance of the stabilization not only of the exchange, but also of the purchasing power of money as a means of combating the fluctuations in employment which result from monetary instability. The prevention of the lack of equilibrium which at present exists between production and consumption is considered even more important. The International Labor Office, which is working at these problems, believes that good progress is being made toward laying the foundations of a new economic policy which will go far to cure unemployment.

LIBERAL EDUCATION DEFINED TO GIRLS BY SIR M. SADLER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A liberal education is a splendid thing, but there are truths also to be learned from inarticulate but deep thinking persons, Sir Michael Sadler said, when presenting prizes at Queen Anne's Girls' School at Caversham, in addressing the young women who are soon to complete their courses, the distinguished writer on education said:

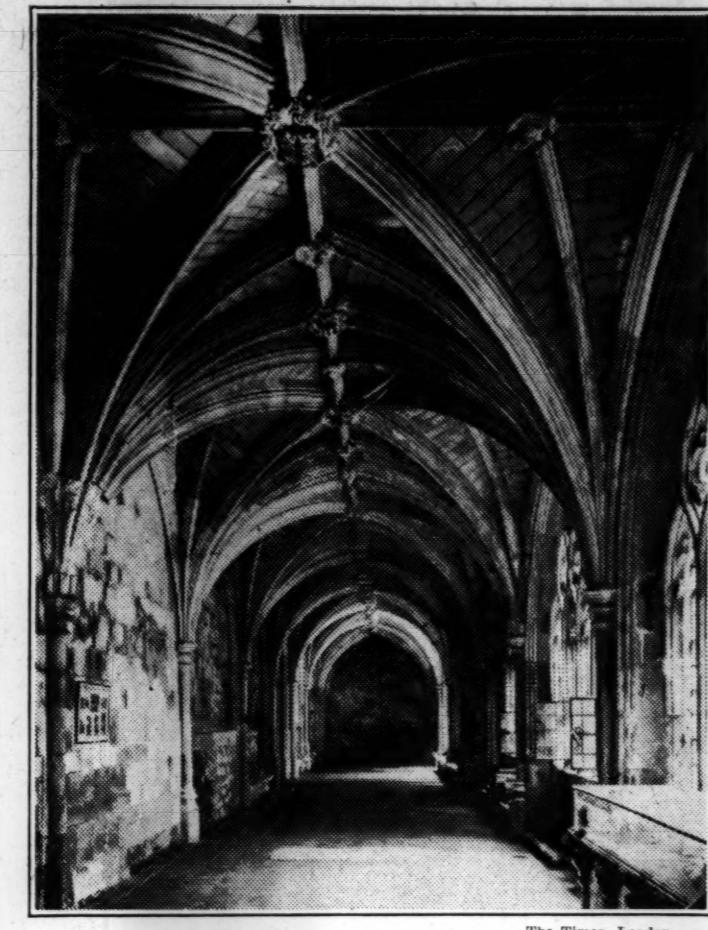
"In order to prepare for the exigencies of life the intellectual work of schools cannot be too good, because a liberal education is that which educates or sets us free from wrong prejudices, and malignant influences. It is something which makes us free to serve, but its danger is that it may make us too superficial.

"It makes us apt to attach too much importance to the verbal expression of truth. It is apt to make us forgetful of the wisdom imbedded in feeling, and the experience of many who have had much less opportunity for organized and intellectual training.

What we need to do is never to forget the more timid and secret wisdom which is handed on even through apparently ignorant people."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—An English capitalist who while traveling in China, was fortunate enough to visit one of the best managed Chinese mills, is quoted by the secretary of the International Federation of Textile Workers as follows: "The labor employed was very efficient. Unlike our own system, where people are taken on individually, there—according to local custom—they are en-

Beneath This Groining Horses Were Stabled



gaged by the family, and if the employer refuses to engage the children, parents refuse to work. This, of course, rather complicates matters."

"I believe in some mills children are well treated indeed—those which I saw appeared to be cheerful and happy, although they appeared ill-nourished and badly clothed. The highest paid were the women, who received 45 cents a day, the equivalent of about 10½d. The men, who are not so clever with their hands and are used for heavier types of work, receive about 9½d, and children about 7d. The mill was working two shifts of 12 hours each, with short periods off for rest and meals. This rate of pay compares favorably with that paid for other occupations in the same district.

"The managing director of the mill stated that he had recently signed a check for \$50,000, which was demanded by the local Chinese general, otherwise the mill would have stopped by bootstrap. Having paid this time the manager had no guarantee that another general would not shortly demand more money. The mill was built by the Chinese many years ago out of funds provided from England for the purpose of relieving the famine at that time. It was certainly an original method of appropriating the funds."

RHODESIA REPORTS STEADY PROGRESS IN ITS FINANCES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Treasures of the newest self-governing Dominion in the British Commonwealth, Rhodesia, reports a steady increase in revenue, production and overseas trade for the last five years, in his budget statement. Last year's imports, for instance, were valued at £7,000,000 and exports at almost the same figure. Half of the imports almost, and much more than half of the exports, use the port of Beira, in the Mozambique Chartered Company's territory in Portuguese East Africa. Here great improvements are nearing completion which will increase the cargo-handling capacity by 40 per cent.

Beira, as the outlet for the chrome of Rhodesia, now ranks first in the world as an exporter of this and will be almost immediately the chief asbestos shipping port.

The Treasurer called attention to the increase in British motor vehicles of 197 per cent last year.

World Y.W.C.A. to Move Center From London to Geneva

BUDAPEST MEETING IS FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SINCE 1914

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The recent world conference of the Young Women's Christian Association in this city was the first held since 1914. The Y. W. C. A. has now world membership of over 1,000,000, with branches in almost every country, though it is less than three-quarters of a century since the first association meeting was held in London. Among the questions discussed was the proposal to transfer the seat of the world's executive committee from London to Geneva, thus following the example of many other international societies, which now have their headquarters in Switzerland. This suggestion was agreed upon.

In the United States, the first city association was established in 1892 and it was only in 1922 that the English committee suggested a joint British and American committee for the purpose of drawing up a constitution along international lines. Two years later Great Britain and the United States assumed joint financial responsibility for the international side of the work; the headquarters of the movement were established in London and an American became general secretary. Thus, at the time when the international point of view was by no means taken for granted, the founders of the movement could state "a world life is becoming apparent, as yet very imperfect but distinctly real."

The remarkable similarity in problems facing the women of the world in all lands was emphasized at the Budapest conference. More than 200 foreign delegates attended, including representatives from the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, India, Mexico and Turkey, and 230 Hungarian delegates.

It was decided to hold the next world conference in 1930 in one of the larger cities of China, the particular one not having been named yet.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The concession obtained by the French some 25 years ago to excavate historic sites in Persia has been canceled, it was stated during a recent discussion in the Persian Mejjiss on the proposed engagement of a French specialist for the administration of the National Museum. Little excavating has been done, in spite of the concession, although many priceless relics are believed to be lying beneath the surface of Persian soil.

Hope is now expressed by Persians that the Government will encourage

BALLOT REFORM HELD ESSENTIAL IN ENDING FRAUD

Chicago Civic Bodies Ask Judge to Name Board to Draft Modern Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Election reform in Illinois and many other states necessitates bringing ballot laws up to date, in the judgment of Edmund K. Jarecki, County Judge of Cook County, which embraces Chicago. As official head of the county election machinery, the jurist has been asked by the City Club, backed by other civic bodies, to appoint a commission of leading citizens to revise the Illinois election law of 1885.

As county judge he has been active for several years in efforts to improve the election laws for the benefit of the voter rather than the politician. He has defeated all obstructive efforts and has uncovered election frauds resulting in special grand jury investigations and trial of many of the guilty.

Fraud is encouraged by obsolete election laws, according to the judge, who in a recent public address declared that politicians found it to their interest to keep such laws antiquated. He charged that election legislation has been drafted in the past largely for the benefit of the political leaders who within the last year have successfully resisted efforts to revise it.

Certain specific recommendations have been made by Judge Jarecki for improvement of the situation, all of which he points out are of equal application over the entire country. His outstanding recommendations follow:

Centralized year-round registration instead of on a few fixed days on a city-wide scale by precincts.

Central counting of votes after a certain time on the day after election to relieve tired judges and clerks.

Compulsory service of election judges and clerks, similar to jury duty.

Schooling of the precinct officials for meeting all emergencies.

Organization of an independent and trained force of volunteer watchers serving in the interest of civic righteousness.

Formation of a strong citizens' committee to draft new election legislation.

Music Dean Sees Cultural Growth

United States Is Developing Own Art, Juilliard School Executive Tells Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—That the United States is not only developing a sense of beauty, but also developing an art of its own, was the belief expressed by Ernest Hutcheson, dean of the graduate school of Juilliard School of Music and head of the piano department in the Chautauqua summer schools, before the women's club here.

"We are not only making progress in art, fiction and drama, but we are becoming a musical Nation," he said.

"The growing artistic feeling in our country in the last 15 years is shown in the development of our sense of music. Artists come here regularly, and our whole musical educational system is improving intelligently through various agencies."

"In the steady cultural progress of America the women have been the leaders, because men have been busy building the country. Many towns would never have had music if it had not been for their women's clubs. These clubs can extend encouragement to American composers, by creating an interest in such men as MacDowell and by sponsoring future American composers and musicians. We are turning out with astonishing success artists that need for fear competitions with those of any other country. Make it a point to welcome these American artists."

City-Owned Plant Builds on Profits

Plant at Ottawa, Kan., Has Operated for 22 Years Without Tax Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Kan.—A net gain to taxpayers of \$706,400 is reported in a recent statement prepared at the completion of 22 years of service of the local municipally owned water and light plant.

The plant and property, said to be worth in excess of \$300,000 with cash and securities in sinking and reserve funds amounting to \$236,142, is owned by the city at no cost to the taxpayers, and accounts receivable in excess of accounts payable and other earnings with supplies on hand will add about \$15,000 to the assets so that the present value is estimated to be in excess of \$1,050,000.

With outstanding bonds amounting to \$843,600, the net gain to taxpayers in the 22 years that the city has

owned the property is computed at \$706,400.

Much of the property is comparatively new. A new 2500-k.w. turbine was just recently put in service. Enlargement and rebuilding of the room housing the pumps and steam turbines has been in progress during the last 10 months and is now practically complete and paid for except for some odds and ends.

\$6000 Is Offered in Prizes for New National Anthem

Contest Open to All—Ends Feb. 1, 1929—\$1000 for 10 Poems, Ends in October

Competition which it is hoped will produce a new national anthem for the United States has been started by Mrs. Brooks-Aten of New York, who is offering \$6000 to be divided among those submitting the best work, it is announced in Boston.

Mrs. Brooks-Aten, founder of the Brooks-Bright Foundation for the Promotion of International Understanding through Education, has in view the stimulation of "interest in and enthusiasm for a national patriotic song" as well as the discovery of a new anthem.

Few restrictions have been placed upon the contestants. Every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, is invited to enter. Collaboration is encouraged. Every composer or poet is allowed to submit as many compositions as he desires.

The winning of a prize by any contestant, Mrs. Brooks-Aten has stipulated, shall not disqualify him from winning other prizes, since the purpose in view is to produce the best national anthem rather than to reward individual talent.

Although the final contest does not close until Feb. 1, 1929, a preliminary contest for words only has been arranged, to close on the coming October, with prizes of \$100 each being given authors of the 10 best poems. This is being done, it is stated, that composers may have before them written words to set to music. A prize of \$3000 will be given the winner of the final contest; with a second prize of \$1000 and 10 prizes of \$100. Before the final decision is made, however, the first 10 anthems selected by the judges will be broadcast, and popular opinion solicited.

Lambert Murphy, former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been selected as chairman of the board of judges, Reinhard Werrenrath, also formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Dr. Sigismund Spaeth, a prominent critic, lecturer and author, are to be two members of the board, with two more judges yet to be selected.

Survey of Crops Made by Airplane

Aviation Also Helps Fishermen Find Salmon Schools in Northwestern Waters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Idaho.—In the Northwest the airplane has been put to two new uses. One is in connection with surveying growing grain fields for insurance purposes and the other with salmon fishing in Alaskan waters.

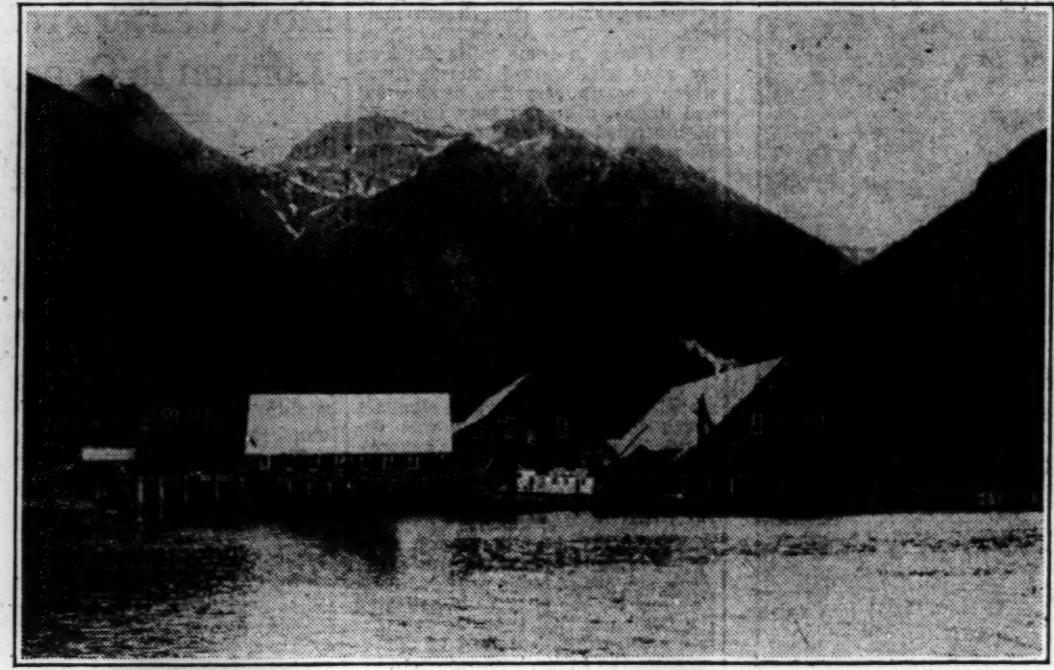
Officials of the Northwest Mutual Fire Association chartered an airplane at Spokane and flew over the grain belts of the Palouse region of northern Idaho and eastern Washington. They studied the relationship of areas of growing grain to those summer-fallowed or left uncultivated. Whether the grain fields are in large blocks or separated by uncultivated areas is an important factor in determining rates for fire insurance.

Officials of the insurance company said that in previous years the investigations had been made by automobile, and fully three weeks was required to cover the same grain-producing area which could be conveniently viewed in one day from a plane.

Walter H. Remer of Lewiston, Idaho, left Seattle with his plane on board a supply ship accompanying a fishing fleet to Alaska for the summer salmon season. When the fleet reached its fishing base, Mr. Remer used his plane to find the schools of salmon.

In 1920, Mr. Remer noticed that salmon betrayed their location by�trails on the surface of the water, an observation which led him to conclude that the airplane would be useful in salmon fishing. In addition to locating the salmon, Mr. Remer and his plane assist in establishing closer contact between the various fishing fleets and the cannery plants.

Where Some of the Salmon That Goes With Peas Comes From



Pacific Fisherman

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Salmon's Delay in Returning Aroused Alaska to Its Needs

Canners, Awakened to Dependence on Fisheries, Welcomed Move for Conservation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Gain lost of time conceded by those interested in the salmon industry to be the result of last season's unusual conditions in southeast Alaska. When the Association of Pacific Fisheries met this year and voluntarily agreed to abo-

lize salmon fishing, it was agreed that

the salmon would be released.

Not new legislation, but putting teeth into the former law is what has taken place recently. Under the Act of 1924 Mr. Hoover, as head of the Department of Commerce, becomes vested with authority to restrict and regulate the salmon industry, and this is what has been done. The voluntary co-operation of the cannery owners, however, gives government regulation, especially in these frontier waters, vitality and meaning.

Even the inland farmers of Washington and Oregon are being called upon in the work of conservation, and the Government has just made an appropriation to find better ways of keeping the fish out of the irrigation ditches that lead into the rivers to which the salmon return. Screens have been used hitherto, which became clogged with leaves and other debris and so prevented irrigation. Recently a revolving screen has been invented which, it is believed, will remedy this condition.

E. B. Deming has been, since its inception, the head of the Pacific American Fishery Company, out of which has been formed, together with affiliated companies, the new Pacific American Company, which becomes the largest packer of salmon in the world. The former company started in 1905 with an initial investment of \$450,000. The new company starts out with \$7,500,000. During this period the expansions and improvements which have made it the outstanding company in the whole industry have been made entirely out of earnings.

That later the Government increased those restrictions does not diminish, but rather strengthens their case. Following the action of the packers and the Government, the work of E. B. Deming, dean of salmon packers, in organizing the Pacific American Company, with public offerings of securities, was strategic and timely. And the fact that the public has responded so eagerly to the new methods must have taken the salmon industry out of the realm of the hazardous and made it a bankable proposition.

Paradoxically, last year's poor run of salmon has no actual bearing on this year's reform measures. The

fish more than \$1,000,000 worth of

fish traps in order to conserve salmon, it was one of the greatest moves toward altruistic methods that was ever made in American business.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Romantic Youth of Coleridge

THE youth of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who introduced the Romantic Movement into English Poetry, was itself romantic; that is to say, it was the reverse of classical or formal. He had not regarded his school days at Christ's Hospital as happy, yet in 1790, when he was nineteen, and about to leave for the university, he could take farewell of his school in the sonnet beginning:

Farewell, parental scenes! a sad farewell!
To you my grateful heart still fondly clings,
Tho' fluttering round on Fancy's burnished wings,
Her tales of future joy Hope loves to tell.

Of his early days at Christ's, whether he had come from Devonshire, he himself has written: "I felt alone among six hundred playmates. How in my dreams would my native town come back (now in the West) with its churches, trees, and faces."

It was a playless day-dreamer, a "helium librum," my appetite for which was indulged by a singular incident."

This incident was indeed singular. The little boy strayed for a walk into the Strand, swinging his arms, which accidentally came in contact with a gentleman's pocket. "What?" exclaimed the misguided gentleman, turning upon the day-dreaming schoolboy, "so young and so wicked?" The frightened boy sobbed out that, far from having designs on any person's pockets, he had been swinging his arms because he was imagining himself to be Leander swimming the Hellespont. This plannation so pleased the gentleman that he took for him a long Blue Coat boy's subscription at a circulating library in King Street, Cheapside. "My whole being," wrote Coleridge of this period, "was with eyes closed to every object of present sense, to crumple myself up in a sunny corner, and read, read, read."

Coleridge records, too, that he was hungry at Christ's; a not uncommon experience at an English Public School in the eighteenth century. A shoemaker, Crispin, who had a shop near the school, sometimes invited the boy in for tea, with the result that a grateful boy conducted Crispin into the study of Bowyer, the headmaster, with the somewhat startling request that he be permitted to leave school and be apprenticed to a shoemaker. Coleridge records that, on this unusual occasion, he learned that Christ's Hospital was providing him with a scholarship to Cambridge, "against my will."

When the future author of "Christabel," "Kubla Khan," and "The Ancient Mariner" arrived at Jesus College, Cambridge, he was accosted by a polite upholsterer, records Gillman, one of his biographers, "requesting to be permitted to furnish his rooms." The natural question followed: "How would you like to have them furnished?" "Just as you please, Sir," replied Coleridge, thinking the individual was employed

by the College. When the rooms had been furnished to the upholsterer's taste, Coleridge was surprised to receive a bill. "Debt," continues Gillman, "was at all times a thing he most dreaded, and he never had the courage to face it." Rather than face some debts, Coleridge was now about to make his dramatic, brief excursion into the ranks of the army, although there is evidence that he was contented at Cambridge.

As an instance of his happiness, there is his verbal victory over the Master of Jesus. Fellow students having amused themselves by repeatedly removing portions of the tail of his gown, the Master of the College accosted him in the corridor: "Mr. Coleridge! Mr. Coleridge! When will you get rid of that shameful gown?" "Why, Sir, I think I've got rid of the greatest part of it already!"

Certain debts, though not large, weighed upon him secretly, and he took sudden departure from Cambridge for London. There he earned one guinea for a poem in the Morning Chronicle, which he shared with some people in the streets who looked poorer than he. "Night came on, and he rested on the steps of a house in Chancery Lane. . . . In the morning he noticed a bill posted on the wall: 'Wanted, a few smart lads for the 13th, Elliot's Light Dragoons. He paused a moment" (the excerpt is from Gillman), "and said to himself: 'Well, I have had all my life a violent antipathy to soldiers and horses; the sooner I can rid myself of these absurd prejudices the better, and I will enlist in this regiment.'

Doubtless Coleridge realized his unfitness to turn cavalry soldier. Asked suddenly for a name by the recruiting sergeant, he replied, on the spur of the moment: "Sils Tomlyn Comberbache." He was free to enlist under whatever name he chose, but two points are conspicuous about the name which he selected. Comberbache is almost Comberback, and a letter is extant in which the poet assures a friend that he vividly thought of himself as "Combering" the "backs" of horses. Perhaps the roll of the syllables faintly resembles his own name; so the post in Coleridge was at all times sensitive to the sounds of words.

Anybody doubting Coleridge's power of bringing out the best in any stranger he might encounter should read Gillman's account of the recruiting sergeant's protracted efforts to dissuade Coleridge from enlisting. He gave the poet his own breakfast; then he pressed on him ten shillings and sixpence, "to be repaid at convenience," and he advised the straying undergraduate to go away and not to return to him. A century and a quarter ago ten shillings and sixpence was no small sum of money in that sphere of society. Coleridge was deeply affected at this kindness, even somewhat shaken in his resolution. Yet he persisted. So the sergeant mustered his recruits, and Coleridge went to Readings. Then the General commanding the district, who inspected the recruits, looked askance at Coleridge. "What do you come here for, Sir?" "Sir," retorted the poet, "for what most other persons come, to be made a soldier."

Later events proved the General's misgivings to be well founded.

Nobody could call Coleridge a horseman, yet many wanted to for it is beyond doubt that he was popular in the Dragoons. The troopers only smiled in bewilderment when the awkward recruit wistfully penciled up in the stable: "Eheu! quam infornitum miserum est fuisse felli!" (Alas, the worst misfortune is to have been happy.) In the event the straying Coleridge, in Dragoons uniform, was recognized in Reading by a Cambridge friend, and extracted from the army by the help of his brother, who happened to be a military officer.

The ex-Dragoon was received back to Jesus College by the Master, who dispatched him in a special train to the Fellows, and set him to translate "Demetrius Phalerius" into English.

At this time the French Revolution was filling undergraduates with rather vague notions about liberty, and Coleridge proposed to emigrate with friends to Pennsylvania and there found a colony to be conducted on foundations of unselfishness and brotherly love. The banks of the Susquehanna River was the projected spot: "from its excessive beauty, and its security from hostile Indians, bisons, and mosquitoes." (It is on record that Coleridge liked the name Susquehanna!) But there appears to have been difficulty about finance. Instead Coleridge left Cambridge for London, and the sympathetic society of Charles Lamb, also an old Blue Coat boy, who in later years was to describe Coleridge's face as that of "an archangel a little damaged." Secure in Lamb's friendship, Coleridge now began to read his compositions to his friends. One friend, Thomas Poole, though apparently unable to spell Coleridge's name, has left a pen-portrait of the Romantics in the year he quitted the university for the second time, to take up his harp in London:

"Hail to thee Coleridge, youth of various powers
I love to hear thy soul pour forth the lime
To hear it sing of love and liberty
As if fresh-breathing from the land divine."

Certainly, "Coleridge" had strayed, though not perhaps precisely in the sense of this verse.

Church Music

Now I in you without a body move,
Rising and falling with your wings;
We both together sweetly live and love;

Yet say sometimes, "God help poor Kings!"

—GEORGE HERBERT, in Poems.



At the Door of the Sheepfold

Photograph by E. W. Tattersall

The Peddlers of Colonial Days

For a long time in this country an active form of selling goods was peddling. Most of the peddlers, or Chapman, as they were often called, hailed from New England, Connecticut especially.

Their trade fell into various branches. There were the general peddlers, who hawked an assortment of useful "Yankee notions"—pins, needles, hooks and eyes, scissors, razors, combs, coat and vest buttons, spoons, small hardware, children's books, cotton goods, lace and perfume. Besides there were the specialized itinerant dealers—tin-peddler, clock-peddler, chair-peddler, peddler of spices, essences, dyes, woodenware, pottery, brooms, books and a host of other items; and even these specialists, as we shall see, often carried several lines of goods and did many other things besides selling their wares. Sometimes they vended very cumbersome articles—washing machines, spinning wheels, cabinet organs, and winnowing machines and corn shellers. Even wagon-makers hawked their product and they could be met driving through the country with a train of light carts or carriages; and in winter they had a string of sleighs lashed together. There were, in addition, the peddlers on the canals and rivers, and the wholesale itinerant merchants. A still further distinction can be made between local peddlers with a relatively small route and those who travelled great distances.

The dealer in small wares, essences and such, was called a "trunk-peddler" because he carried his goods in one or two small, oblong, tin trunks slung on his back by a webbing harness or a leather strap.

Although in Colonial times the peddler's stock was limited to a few items, it had extended to all sorts of merchandise. Large wagons loaded with drygoods, hats, boots, shoes, clocks, firearms, hardware, and even furniture became a common sight on our country roads.

From house to house the peddler went, from town to town. And quite a flutter he caused when he appeared on the village green and opened his pack. Women dropped their chores and men their work, and gathered about to hear gossip of the neighborhoods; the peddler had recently left, and to see his wares.

A peripatetic merchant, he showed up wherever there was a chance for a sale. Not only did he visit the isolated country homes with his stock of goods, but he managed to be present on market days in town, at fairs or auction sales, on military training days, and at the spring and autumn country fairs.

May and November were the months of the fairs, and sometimes they lasted three days. To these farmers brought their horses and cattle for sale and sundry goods of household manufacture. There were sports and bouts of all kinds, accompanied by a noise of blaring trumpets and scratchy fiddles, and screaming whistles and of people having a good time.

Training of regimental musters, when the local militia paraded, were also exciting events to which peddlers and mountebanks flocked. In Colonial times they were called Train Band Days. For a week prior, the town would be denuded of boards and joists to make booths, and the shops of molasses to make gingerbread and candy. The country people brought in cider and apples and nuts and buns for sale. And everyone felt generous and proud of the militia and all were intent on enjoying a good time.

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A Kindly Shepherd

THESE is nothing theatrical about this Highland shepherd. We feel, as we look at his photograph, that we are meeting the actual person, as he opens the rustic gate of his sheepfold, in the full light and brilliant atmosphere of the Scottish Highlands. An old veteran this, with his great rough boots and his stout crook. He spends his days in the wild open spaces of air and color, of sudden storm and wind of rich beauty beyond the telling, when the sky enfolds the earth's face and rains tears of happiness upon her.

What a world in which to sit and dream, alone with the solitude which is so busily recounting its majestic tales that the silence is full of music. No need for books, when the material from which the tales are made is yours to handle—stern stuff that has weathered the passage of time, and is fresh every morning as dew upon the berries. Long days, when each hour seems an individual space of time, written by the sun upon the mountainsides in shadow words. No need for watches and clocks in a world of sunlight.

And here in the evening, when the hills run into the sky, and the grass in the hollows is covered with a blanket of white mist; when the moon cuts its way into the sheet of water below the crags, shivering with the passing wind and sailing like a little pale sail to the farther bank; then the shepherd closes the gate of his sheepfold and makes his way toward his stone cottage.

"Going home?" you ask.

"Home?" he queries, and turns his head to the mountains. "My home's out there."

From a New England Express

Who calls train-travel wearisome
When, all along the way,
Wild roses spread their pageantry
To cheer your holiday?

Like pink-frocked village girls come
down
To see the train go through.
They flaunt their rosy daintiness
And smile and beckon you

As if to say: "Back yonder there,
Altoof from frost and heat,
There waits a calm, unhurried town
Where cool green branches meet;

Above a street whose quaint old
homes
In prim contentment lie,
And wonder why young things
should care
To see a train go by!"

LUCIE HASKELL HILL

Autoridad verdadera

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

MUCHAS de las penas y días del mundo han procedido sin duda del rasgo que excita en los mortales el deseo de ser superiores a otros, o de tener autoridad sobre ellos. Esta característica se manifiesta en todas las clases sociales, en los grupos y asociaciones de negocios, lo mismo que en los políticos y religiosos. No conduce nunca a la paz, ni siquiera en el caso de los amibios que logran su fin; porque está estrechamente aliada a los celos. La insistencia mezquina sobre detalles particulares puede presentar, aun más subtilmente que problemas de importancia verdadera, la tentación de asertar la voluntad humana y de insistir en la autoridad personal. En estas circunstancias familiares y agravantes que parecen y reaparecen en la experiencia humana, ¿cómo contestamos nosotros en nuestros propios corazones a las cuestiones: ¿Quién será el mayor? ¿Quién tendrá autoridad? La contestación correcta a estas cuestiones es la única que importa, la única que puede traer paz. Y la contestación verdadera se encuentra muchas veces de una manera completamente opuesta a la que hubiera parecido el ajuste exterior de un problema dado.

Este deseo se reveló entre los discípulos de Jesús cuando discutieron entre sí quién había de ser el mayor.

Cuando, por medio de su espiritualidad pura, el Maestro discernió sus pensamientos y los interrogó, ellos no respondieron, porque el deseo de tener autoridad muchas veces trata de ocultarse y fingir otro carácter diferente.

Entonces, el Maestro dió a sus estudiantes instrucciones claras sobre este punto, que ellos asimilaron y practicaron en medida considerable, pero que el mundo ha sido reacio a manifestarse en varias formas hasta el día.

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True Authority

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There are many situations which do not involve fundamental issues of right and wrong, but which concern only questions of method, and which are sometimes exaggerated into an importance they do not merit. Petty insistence upon particular details may present, even more subtly than truly important problems may do, the temptation to assert human will, to insist on having personal authority. In these familiar and trying circumstances, which appear and reappear in human experience, how does one answer in his own heart to the questions: Who shall be greatest? Who shall have authority? The right answer to these queries alone is important, alone can bring peace. And the true answer is often found in a way quite the reverse of the apparent outward settlement of any given problem.

When one truly sees the need of subordination of the false sense of selfhood apart from God, the need of letting the Christ, Truth, govern all one's thinking, then, and only then, is one learning the lesson Christ Jesus gave to his disciples when he set the little child in their midst and said: "Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whom shall have authority over me? From the childlike thought, which is unconscious of rivalry or ambition, springs a natural courtesy which can appreciate, and cannot begrudge honor to, the work of another.

All true advancement must come as the result of faithful service to God and humanity; and such advancement cannot be arrested by mortal rivalry, because it is spiritual and is not subject to limiting material authority. Indeed, humility, which Christ Jesus recommended to mankind, naturally and gladly withdraws all sense of self, so that it may the more readily let God be All. Therefore, that which is nearest the Christ, Truth, is greatest, however insistently materiality may assert authority.

Christian Science shows that only through complete surrender of self-will and love of personal domination may the authority of the Christ, Truth, be found and utilized. Knowing this, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 268): "Two personal queries give point to human action: Who shall be greatest? and, Who shall be best?" And she continues: "Earthly glory is vain; but not vain enough to attempt pointing the way to heaven. The harmony of being, The imaginary victories of rivalry and hypocrisy are defeats."

How this teaching can be applied in the daily round of life, in groups and various associations, is what most concerns Christians. Christian Science shows that in all problems there must be unwavering fidelity to God, divine Principle. If the true solution is to be found. There must be a willingness to let God's plan be manifested; for if, in insisting upon one's own interpretations, the law of divine Love is in the least violated, success is, indeed, defeat. This spiritual willingness, however, can be realized only as the Christ, Truth, is allowed to

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Finds a Nest

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, one warm summer morning, Uncle came quickly in at the back door of the nice white cottage with the thatched roof and from the kitchen, "Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

Milly-Molly-Mandy, who was just coming downstairs carrying a big bundle of washing for Mother, called back, "Yes, Uncle!"

"Hi! quick!" said Uncle, and went outside the back door again.

Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't think what Uncle wanted with her, but it had such an exciting sound.

Dropped the big bundle on the stairs and ran down to the passage. But when she got to the passage she thought she ought not to leave the big bundle on the stairs, lest someone trip over it in the hallway.

Then he hoisted Milly-Molly-Mandy off the branch, where she had been chirping with excitement like the biggest sparrow you ever saw (only that you never saw a sparrow in a pink-and-white striped cotton frock), and headed her off to the hollow. And Milly-Molly-Mandy stood on the beautiful flat floor and touched the funny brown walls of the big old oak tree's insides, and looked out of the opening onto the grass down below, and thought a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest was the very nicest and easiest place to be in, in the whole wide world!

Just then whom should she see wandering along the road at the end of the meadow but little-friend-Susan!

Little-Friend-Susan Hurries

"Susan!" called Milly-Molly-Mandy, as loud as ever she could, waving her arms as hard as ever she could. And little-friend-Susan peeped over the hedge. At first she didn't see Milly-Molly-Mandy up in her nest, and then she did, and she jumped up and down and waved, and Milly-Molly-Mandy beckoned, and little-friend-Susan ran to the meadow gate and couldn't get it open because she was in such a hurry, and tried to get through and couldn't because she was too big, and began to climb over and couldn't because it was rather high. So at last she squeezed round the side of the gate-post through a little gap in the hedge and came racing across the meadow to the big old oak tree, and Uncle helped her up.

Uncle, then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan sat and hugged themselves together, up in the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest.

Milly-Molly-Mandy stopped and stared at Uncle, but he strode on with his boards and tool-box as if nothing had happened. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy began jumping up and down in a great hurry and said, "What's a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest, Uncle? What's it like, Uncle?"

"Well," said Uncle, "you ought to know what a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest is, being a Milly-Molly-Mandy yourself. It's up in the big old tree at the bottom of the meadow."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy tore off to the big old oak tree at the bottom of the meadow, but she couldn't see any sort of nest there, only Uncle's ladder leaning against the tree. Uncle put the boards and tool-box carefully down on the ground, then he settled the ladder against the big old oak tree, then he picked up Milly-Molly-Mandy and carried her up the ladder and set her on a nice safe branch.

And then Milly-Molly-Mandy saw there was a big hollow in the big old oak tree (which was a very big old oak tree indeed). And it was such a big hollow that Uncle could get right inside it himself and leave quite a lot of room over.

"Now, Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Uncle,



... Sitting Drinking Milk From Three Little Mugs and Eating Slices of Bread-and-Jam and Gingerbread.

pulled it up and set it in the middle of the table. And now the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest was properly furnished, and Milly-Molly-Mandy was in such a hurry to get Billy Blunt to come and see it that she could hardly get down from it quickly enough.

Mother said, "You may ask little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt to tea there if you like, Milly-Molly-Mandy."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan ran off straight away, hoppity-skip, to the Moggs' cottage for little-friend-Susan to ask Mrs. Moggs's permission, and to the village to Mr. Blunt's corn shop to ask Billy Blunt; while Uncle fixed steps up the big old oak tree, so that they could climb easily to the nest.

And at 5 o'clock that very afternoon, Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt were sitting drinking milk from three little mugs and eating slices of bread-and-jam and ginger-bread from three little plates, and feeling just as excited and comfortable and happy as ever they could be, up in the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest!

Then Mother, who had been watching from the gate of the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, came and tied an old rug to the end of the rope, and little-friend-Susan pulled it up and spread it on the floor like a carpet.

Then Grandpa came along, and he had some fine ripe plums in a basket to the end of the rope, and Milly-Molly-Mandy pulled them up and set them on the little table.

The Grandpa came across the meadow bringing some old cushions, and she tied them to the end of the rope, and little-friend-Susan pulled them up and arranged them on the carpet.

Then Aunty came along, and she tied a little flower vase on the end of a rope, and Milly-Molly-Mandy

Rough Seas

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The horses are galloping over the sea,

High with the wind they run!

Their flying manes and their tossing heads

Are white as snow in the sun.

Hurrying, leaping, racing each other,

They roar in over the sands:

O horses, white horses! and are you come

From China's distant strands?

The horses are galloping over the sea,

Into the curving bay;

Rushing, and rearing their foamy heads

And drenching the rocks with spray.

Far overhead the sea gulls drift,

Like cloud on soaring cloud,

Over the wind-swept skies of blue,

In flight serene and proud.

But still there come, from over the world,

As far as the eye can see,

The wild white horses, galloping,

Galloping over the sea!

EILEEN BEAUFORT.

Peanut Dollies

Chooses eight nice long peanuts for each doll required—two of the eight should be bent at one end to make good feet—and sew them together with thread. Decorate the peanut representing the head with eyes nose and mouth—ink or sharp pencil will do.

Then select from your box of pieces suitable colors and materials for clothing the dolls in various national costumes. For instance, take a small piece of navy blue serge to make a pair of baggy pants for a little Dutch boy and knit him a sweater and close fitting cap from scraps of wool or cut them from an old woolly garment. Use a pretty, stiff striped material for his sister's full skirt. A scrap of white embroidery will make her a cap and apron, and she should have a necklace of tiny beads.

Soft fluffy wool—buff, tan, yellow or black, curled, straight or plaited—can be sewn or glued on for hair. Be careful to choose the style and color according to the nationality of each doll.

A Chinese mandarin can be made very gay in a rich, bright-colored silk tunic over long black satin pants, and of course you would want a little Japanese girl in her dainty kimono.

A gypsy can be dressed in scarlet silk skirt, and black velvet bodice over white yoke and sleeves. With the variation of a light skirt and white apron, this will make a Swiss girl.

A little Eskimo is easily dressed in small odds and ends of fur. In deed, there is any amount of fun in seeing how many different peanut children you can make on a wet day, or if you have a few friends to play with you, one can make one or two of the dollies and then tell what she knows of the land where they live.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to mine, please add postage for forwarding, a little extra giving your own full name and address.

The United States add 2 cents to Canada and England 5 cents to other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, enclose stamp and I will send you a stamped envelope for American stamps here.

Norma S.

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag a little over two years and I think it is time I wrote to you to tell you how much I like the Children's Page. I love Snubs and Waddles.

I am 10 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I would like to correspond with a girl about my own age in Boston.

With greetings from Australia,

Norma S.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

Uncle, "you can perch on that branch and chirp a bit while I put your nest in order."

Then Uncle went down the ladder and brought up some of the boards and the tool-box, which he hung by its handle on a sticking-out bit of branch. And Milly-Molly-Mandy watched while Uncle measured off boards and saved them and fitted them and hammered nails into them, until he had made a beautiful flat floor in the hollow in the big old oak tree, so that it looked like the nicest little fairy-tale room you ever saw!

Then he hoisted Milly-Molly-Mandy off the branch, where she had been chirping with excitement like the biggest sparrow you ever saw (only that you never saw a sparrow in a pink-and-white striped cotton frock), and headed her off to the hollow. And Milly-Molly-Mandy stood on the beautiful flat floor and touched the funny brown walls of the big old oak tree's insides, and looked out of the opening onto the grass down below, and thought a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest was the very nicest and easiest place to be in, in the whole wide world!

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"Susan!" called Milly-Molly-Mandy, as loud as ever she could, waving her arms as hard as ever she could. And little-friend-Susan peeped over the hedge. At first she didn't see Milly-Molly-Mandy up in her nest, and then she did, and she jumped up and down and waved, and Milly-Molly-Mandy beckoned, and little-friend-Susan ran to the meadow gate and couldn't get it open because she was in such a hurry, and tried to get through and couldn't because she was too big, and began to climb over and couldn't because it was rather high. So at last she squeezed round the side of the gate-post through a little gap in the hedge and came racing across the meadow to the big old oak tree, and Uncle helped her up.

Uncle, then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan sat and hugged themselves together, up in the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest.

Milly-Molly-Mandy stopped and stared at Uncle, but he strode on with his boards and tool-box as if nothing had happened. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy began jumping up and down in a great hurry and said, "What's a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest, Uncle? What's it like, Uncle?"

"Well," said Uncle, "you ought to know what a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest is, being a Milly-Molly-Mandy yourself. It's up in the big old tree at the bottom of the meadow."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy tore off to the big old oak tree at the bottom of the meadow, but she couldn't see any sort of nest there, only Uncle's ladder leaning against the tree. Uncle put the boards and tool-box carefully down on the ground, then he settled the ladder against the big old oak tree, then he picked up Milly-Molly-Mandy and carried her up the ladder and set her on a nice safe branch.

And then Milly-Molly-Mandy saw there was a big hollow in the big old oak tree (which was a very big old oak tree indeed). And it was such a big hollow that Uncle could get right inside it himself and leave quite a lot of room over.

"Now, Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Uncle,

pulled it up and set it in the middle of the table. And now the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest was properly furnished, and Milly-Molly-Mandy was in such a hurry to get Billy Blunt to come and see it that she could hardly get down from it quickly enough.

Mother said, "You may ask little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt to tea there if you like, Milly-Molly-Mandy."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan ran off straight away, hoppity-skip, to the Moggs' cottage for little-friend-Susan to ask Mrs. Moggs's permission, and to the village to Mr. Blunt's corn shop to ask Billy Blunt; while Uncle fixed steps up the big old oak tree, so that they could climb easily to the nest.

And at 5 o'clock that very afternoon, Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt were sitting drinking milk from three little mugs and eating slices of bread-and-jam and gingerbread from three little plates, and feeling just as excited and comfortable and happy as ever they could be, up in the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest!

Then Mother, who had been watching from the gate of the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, came and tied an old rug to the end of the rope, and little-friend-Susan pulled it up and spread it on the floor like a carpet.

Then Grandpa came along, and he had some fine ripe plums in a basket to the end of the rope, and Milly-Molly-Mandy pulled them up and set them on the little table.

The Grandpa came across the meadow bringing some old cushions, and she tied them to the end of the rope, and little-friend-Susan pulled them up and arranged them on the carpet.

Then Aunty came along, and she tied a little flower vase on the end of a rope, and Milly-Molly-Mandy

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Art News and Comment

Lionel Lindsay's Pictures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Australia

AUTHORITATIVE figure in Australian art, a leader whose influence will be abiding, is Lionel Lindsay. It is true, as Hans Heysen wrote of him in "An Appreciation" published in the catalog of Lindsay's recent exhibition held here, that Australia "owes a deep debt of gratitude to him" for "no artist has given so convincingly of himself, the service of his fellow artists; he has done more than any other to instill into the people an interest, and a confidence, in the art of their own country." Everybody who has seen Lionel Lindsay's work will agree with Hans Heysen, too, as to his finished technique, his understanding of black and white mediums, and thorough knowledge of the history of painters, and painting.

Heysen regards Lindsay as the finest exponent of etching and woodcutting in Australia. There will be disagreement with the first assertion, particularly on the part of admirers of Norman Lindsay, but none is likely to challenge his supremacy in the skill of woodcutting, his influence there is unique and far-reaching. It is always satisfying to have Lionel Lindsay's views of modern art movement, and during his latest tour abroad gathered impressions that leave no sense of sterility. As Hans Heysen emphasizes, he attacks European art and fashions with courage, after keen analytical observation, and the conclusion he draws is that representational art based on nature and tradition is the only healthy art which has survived the ages. His advice is to leave ultra-modernism well alone. Referring, for instance, to water color painting in England, Mr. Lindsay says: "Just an outline, with a thin wash is the correct thing. To go further is wrong, according to some people. But that will not last. There is good sound work being done by some men."

Back in Spain

By this time Lionel Lindsay will be back in his beloved Spain, whose moods, color and romance he has captured with such vivid fidelity. His agents summoned him there to execute important commissions, and it charmed him to go. The country attracts him immensely. "The strong elemental character of the people," he told us in Adelaide, "is as yet untouched by modern influence. I am glad I am going back because I always have the map of Spain before my eyes, always plans for what I should like to do. I do not quite understand how children, who seem to be the most irrepressible and uncontrollable in the world, grow up into the stately, courteous dignity of Spain. They are never checked or never beaten. The sight of a pain box attracts them immensely. They are as difficult to drive off as a cloud of flies once they get interested. It is curious in a country where 60 per cent of the people cannot write or read what a high level of intelligence, and remarkable dignity and independence you find. They watch and understand every touch of the artist's brush."

Italian Youngsters

Mr. Lindsay recalled that in Italy the children were more difficult to manage. He secured a carriage as a vantage point from which to paint a church where a number of men were working. The children swarmed all over the carriage, and only with the greatest difficulty were made to remove themselves while the painting proceeded. Mr. Lindsay told the all to go away and at the end of two hours to come back and see what he had done. Still the children kept climbing on the vehicle, and only after patient industry the artist got his effects. Italy, he says, is vivid with operatic fervor and intensity.

One reason why Lionel Lindsay finds Spain so irresistible is that its ancient buildings, picturesque in their decay, are not being restored and the Old World atmosphere remains. Every corner of Spain has a throbbing interest for him, and the quaint, unspoiled architecture and the impressive solidity of the fortresses makes his hand eager to put it all on canvas. The positive joy of the response was revealed in the Adelaide exhibition, for bits of Spain seemed to live in the pictures, so tense and compelling was the translation.

The gallery glowed with the warm quality of the Spanish sunlight, and the types of people were so convincingly expressed as to connote both life and movement.

Some of the Pictures

The exhibition embraced Spain, Italy, France, Holland and England, with the two first named countries dominating the gallery. In each the artist rendered a distinctive note, demonstrating his strongly individual character, and happy versatility. Mr. Lindsay showed his inherent love for Old World villages, so full of pictorial opportunity, the charm of the ancient monasteries, and the bold, aggressive colors of the people of Spain. Then he changed to placid scenes, and fixed the mood and light in studies that gripped the imagination of observers. What a finished line he showed everywhere, what masterful technique!

Particularly impressive was the arresting understanding of color, the discipline of handling it so that a thoroughly artistic balance was secured—boldness with simplicity, directness with decision, everything done in harmony and yet having freedom of expression. No sameness characterizes Mr. Lindsay's exhibitions. There is always something different about them, proving the artist with a sensitive outlook, seeing things from a new angle, and seeing something fresh and captivating.

An outstanding canvas in the Spanish section was "A Patio, Guadalupe," rich in red browns of roofs and walls, relieved by the flashing white of the front treatment, made all the more vivid by the shadows thrown across the yard. The composition of the picture was a study in pictorial design. A fine feeling of distance was given to the

scene by the artist having chosen a high vantage point, and the strong, colorful foreground was impressively assisted by more red roofs among trees beyond. "An Ancient House, Toledo," was another fine specimen of Mr. Lindsay's distinctive handling of Spanish architecture, and his mastery of perspective. "Plaza Mayor, Guadalupe," was a choice rendering in color and perspective and a decided hit. And the portrait "An Extramundane Peasant" was admirable in the manner of catching the vigor of features, and the typical expression of eyes that had seen both romance and tragedy.

"The Street of Kings" gave Mr. Lindsay full scope for his gift of indicating movement in most picturesque places, and here he showed appreciation for vivid portrayal in light and shade. Another typical instance was "The Gypsy Quarter, Toledo" where, with a call for strong detail, Mr. Lindsay exercised pleasing restraint, thus expressing the relative values with dexterous judgment. The whole Spanish collection was appealing in its national variety, depicting the life and moods of the people, and the scintillating landscapes, sparkling with a quality of sunshine that might have been Australian. Mr. Lindsay gave a rendering both of delicacy and robustness, and with a sense of humor. As Hans Heysen emphasizes, he attacks European art and fashions with courage, after keen analytical observation, and the conclusion he draws is that representational art based on nature and tradition is the only healthy art which has survived the ages. His advice is to leave ultra-modernism well alone. Referring, for instance, to water color painting in England, Mr. Lindsay says: "Just an outline, with a thin wash is the correct thing. To go further is wrong, according to some people. But that will not last. There is good sound work being done by some men."

Boothbay Art Colony

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The National Gallery of South Australia purchased from Mr. Lindsay's exhibition his water color, "Old Houses, Segovia."

The North Shore Art Association Show

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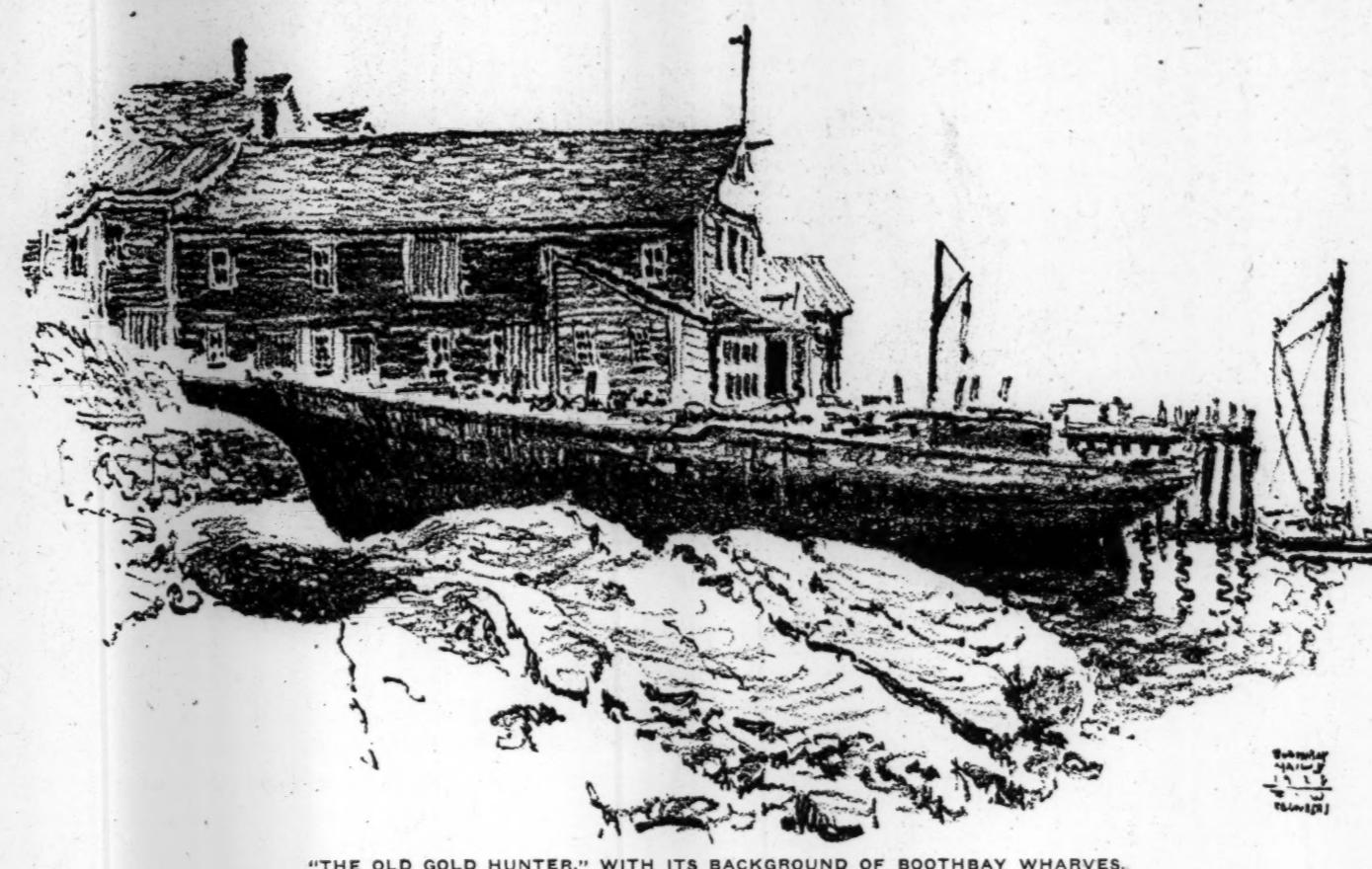
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"THE OLD GOLD HUNTER," WITH ITS BACKGROUND OF BOOTHBAY WHARVES.

Boothbay Art Colony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boothbay, Me.
T

HE beauty of Boothbay Harbor, Me., some 25 years ago appealed to the fancy of a roving artist in quest of the picturesque. The artist returned summer after summer and up through the years has grown a thriving art colony.

Among the landscapes, the barns

folded "Mackerel" hills, by Barn Miller; Bertha Menzler Peyton's "Willows in Spring"; Anthony Thiebaud's "Virginia Homestead," which took the landscape prize, A.

Conway Peyton's autumnal "New Hampshire Hills"; Marion P.

Sloan's "Summer Day" and the snow compositions by Fern L.

Copedge and Aldro Hibbard, are to

be seen.

Morris Hall Pancoast's "Morning Delivery" has moist, warm atmospheres in its snowy street, while Harry Leith-Ross' street scene shows that even a gasoline tank may be beautiful to the seeing eye.

Marjorie H. Thomas inclines to the "modern" with her red horses in a desert pasture. In another picture, patient little "Burros" with their heavily laden packs stand waiting at the top of a fairy land of delicate color.

Some of the artists have gone far afield and are showing such fine things as "French Fishermen, Douarnenez," by Harry A. Vincent; "Morning, St. Ives, Cornwall," by Frederick J. Muhaupt; "Good Friday Night, Ronda," by Yarnall Abbott; "Kirketak, Norway," by Mary Butler, and "Crossing the Bridge, Seville," by Frank A. Brown.

There are some fine examples of water color by Roger Hayward, Donald B. Barton, Ila M. Kirby, Peter Rotter, Gertrude B. Bourne, Charles R. Knapp, Harrison Cady and Frederick D. Stoddard.

In the black and white section are etchings of Cape Ann, Hoyland B. Bettenger's lithographs, Alfred Hurley's lithographs and etchings, John J. Barry's "From My Window, Rome," noteworthy for variety and delicacy of line, and Philip Karpel's fine aquatint. Then there are such amusing things as "The Lion's Cage," by Reynolds Beal; "Us Three," by A. Conway Peyton, and that perfect example of relaxation, "Kangaroo," by A. Hugh Fisher.

The exhibition will be open to the public until Sept. 3.

Rock Island, Ill., is also a frequent visitor.

Although Boothbay has grown rapidly in the last few years as a summer resort, it remains isolated, island-like from the rest of the world. The old wharves, scenes of the sea, and those who live near the sea, are draping about their work recently. All that baldness he brushes aside and asks simply:

"Well, now, what can the man do with paint, or stone? That is all that interests me."

For years, Mr. Sterne has been known, far and wide, as a painter.

His work has found its way without difficulty to museums and important collections.

One recalls him immediately for a very incisive portraiture of peasant life.

There is earthliness in his work,

a vitality in design that springs only from the hand of a real talent.

Of late, he has turned to sculpture.

The last months have been filled with arduous work upon a large monument which will be placed in America.

It is the Regent Kennedy Memorial which has been commis-

sioned to stand in Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Sterne showed me some photo-

graphs of the reliefs that are to

cover the base.

The subject is a splendid one; artists in America have not begun to do it justice. It is the story of the early settlers, told in a broad, loopy, elastic fashion.

Partially, the group of them locally known, show him at his best. Sir J. Lawton Win-

gate has Gallery VI, and French and foreign art fills Room VII.

A selection of sculpture in bronze and plaster by Dr. Pittendrigh MacGillivray, His Majesty's Sculptor for Scotland, is housed in an upper hall

and makes a suitable and comprehensive round-off to an exhibition of the fine arts of which Kirkcaldy may well be proud. It is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable art exhibi-

tions ever held in Scotland and should attract visitors from far and near.

Maurice Sterne's Recent Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rome

T

HE Colosseum in moonlight is

one of the sights of Rome. We

had gathered—a group of us—

rapturous at one moment over the

tasty fettuccini we had just consumed

beyond our capacities, and at another

over the spell of this tremendous,

hoary ruin that surrounded us. If

there is anything that gives one a

good, solid sense of architecture,

it is the Colosseum; indeed, the

lines of that ancient theater seem to

echo in some way in every good building

in Rome today. But this is not a

dissertation on architecture or spa-

ghetti, rather a few notes on the

present work by Maurice Sterne.

This artist is like those few artists

who are too busy at their job to

excel in fine making concerning

art, hard-headed, canny fellow,

not easily fooled, with a conviction

about what he liked and felt. He

lives in Italy because it offers him

a chance for detachment, for a com-

plete absorption in his work. He

objects a little to art becoming a

"profession" in America, with off-

hours, practically, and all that. He

is scornful of sentimentality; he

scorns the philosophical fests

that interest art workers have

been draping about their work re-

cently. All that balderdash he

brushes aside and asks simply:

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STEEL SALES IN JULY MAY MAKE RECORD

Buying Excellent for This Time of Year—Pipe Demand Good—Prices Firm

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK July 22—Sales of steel are shaping up so well that it is probable that this will be the best July in the history of the industry from the standpoint of volume of sales. Probably 50 sales of 100,000 tons or more will be made in the month which could be named over the last 10 days.

Fabricated structural steel sales in the New York metropolitan district this month promise to be the largest so far this year. This may mean that structural steel is the entire industry will also be heavier. As a matter of fact, June sales were the largest for any month in recent years, with the exception of May and July of last year.

High production records are also being made in lines of steel sheet. Thus the automobile production for the first six months of this year was the second largest in history, exceeded only by the first half of 1926 which produced 160,000 more cars and trucks.

Orders for steel rails are gaining in size. Following the placing of 25,000 tons by the Northern Pacific, the Norfolk & Western bought 40,000 tons 29,000 tons having been placed with the United States Steel Corporation and 11,000 tons with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Pipe Buying Improves

The recent improvement in buying of steel pipe by the oil companies was not merely a spurt, since there are thousands of tons of business still in sight, but yet not reaching the inquiry stage. For instance, the Standard Oil Co., New Jersey, is now contemplating the laying of another 500-mile line which would require about 125,000 tons of steel pipe.

Sales of steel sheets in June among the independent makers totalled 318,200 tons, compared with 290,000 tons of 311,625 tons. During several other months this year the sales have also been larger than production. Sales were made at the rate of 96% per cent of capacity, while production was at 94% of capacity, which is much higher than the general average pace for the steel industry which is 70 per cent.

Yet steel prices continue to be irregular, black sheets settling toward 20¢ a pound, polished carbon steel and galvanized sheets selling at 19¢ to 2¢ a pound, and galvanized sheets being firmer than the rest at 35¢, with an occasional sale to jobbers at 34¢.

However, the price situation as a whole seems to be on the point of turning upward as indicated by the announcement of a \$2 an ton advance on jewels, plates and shapes to 2¢ a pound, Pittsburgh, for fourth quarter delivery. Heavy melting steel scrap averaged 50¢ a ton at Pittsburgh to \$1.50 a ton, or say 50¢ a ton, which is significant, since scrap is frequently regarded as the price bellwether of the entire industry. Gold-finished bars are about to be marked up \$2 a ton to 23¢ in view of the rise of hot bars.

Iron Sales Low

It was probably the rule last week of the year as regards sales of iron. The total at New York was only 5000 tons or half the weekly average for this year. As the week closed there was scarcely an inquiry for as much as 500 tons along the Atlantic seaboard. However, iron shipments against old contracts are going forward very briskly, there having been practically no cancellations.

Meanwhile it looks as though price war is again coming on in the East in Pennsylvania. It is reported that Buffalo producers have already started storing iron for winter consumption in New Jersey, which district the eastern Pennsylvania makers consider rightfully their own.

The Newark Kawasaki & West has cut freight rates on iron from the Buffalo district to Philadelphia to \$4.66 from \$4.91 a ton, effective until Sept. 1, when the former rate will again apply, the move having been taken to better compete with the barge traffic from Buffalo east.

Locomotive prospects appear bright.

The Argentine State Railways contemplate the purchase of 60 engines. The Chesapeake & Ohio will manufacture its own ships. The Central of Vermont bought eight locomotives from the American Locomotive Company.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, will open bids tomorrow on 1300 tons of steel plates and 550 tons of steel bars.

Non-Ferrous Markets

Lead has been the most active among the non-ferrous metals. Makers of lead-covered cables have been the briskest purchasers, while makers of blue-lead products and plumbing supplies have been the least interested.

Price quotations are as follows:

Practically unchanged except for production by \$1 a ton in the East. Louis quotation is now 6¢ a pound, whereas the New York price continues at 6.20c.

The copper market has been quiet but prices are firm at 14¢ a pound, with the Commodity Exchange and European ports. The bulk of the purchasing has been for August shipment. A few contracts have been placed as far ahead as October.

World's supply of copper in June was at a high record, with over 260,000,000 pounds. The market might be alarmed at the big production were it not that surplus stocks are the lowest since the war.

The price of tin increased 1¢ a pound in the last week, prompt tin selling at the close of business at 47¢ a pound. There was no option reason for the big gain, but it is probable that shorts decided to cover simultaneously.

Zinc prices have been unchanged for several weeks at 62¢ a pound, East St. Louis. Business is still light.

MULLINS MANUFACTURING CORP.

Mullins Manufacturing Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1928, net of \$227,878 after expenses, interest and federal taxes. Preferred after 8 per cent preferred dividends amounted to \$442,585 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of common, compared with \$169,193 before federal taxes in preceding quarter and net of \$141,000 after federal taxes in the same period in the second quarter of 1927. Profit for six months ended June 30 was \$442,585, net of expenses and interest, but before federal taxes, \$169,193, net of previous year net was \$237,868 after federal taxes, equal to \$2.41 a share on the common.

CORNELL MILL CLOSED

FALL RIVER, July 22.—The Cornell Mill, which employs 600 operatives, has closed down for an indefinite period, owing to the poor business. Recently the Cornell, which was formerly engaged on coarse print cloth yarn goods, changed over to the manufacture of a line of rayon goods and had been running an overtime shift up to a few weeks ago.

PAPER MERGE UNDER WAY

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Wilmot and Zellerbach interests are preliminarily in merger of Crown Wilmette and Zellerbach interests are practically complete and exchange of stock will be effected within 30 days. Application to list the new stock on the New York Stock Exchange will be made shortly.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended July 21, 1928

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales High Low Last Chg.

500 Adams Roy. 88 86 89 +2%

450 All Am Moho 154 154 154 +2

150 Am Color-type 29 28 -1%

349 Am Electr. Co. 10 9 -1

100 Am Elec. U. P. 93 93 -1%

35 Am Shipb. pf. 105 105 -

975 Am States At. 104 104 +2%

140 Am States Ind. 144 144 +2%

165 Am States wa. 14 4 -

166 Armour pf. 86 86 -

300 Armor. Co. 92 92 -

650 Art Metal Wt. 92 92 -

75 Atco Inc. 35 35 -

1750 Atlas Stores. 37 36 +2%

500 Bab & Kat. 64 64 -

150 Bastian Bls. 32 32 -

1500 Baxter Corp. 67 67 -

1000 Bendix Corp. 67 67 -

1900 Bendix Corp. 154 147 +5

775 BORG Warner. 802 812 +8%

1000 Borden. 100 100 -

1000 Cen. S. PL. 104 102 +2

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124 Comwith Edl. 182 182 -

300 Com. Film. 23 23 -

100 Con. C. Ind. 17 17 -

50 Cons. Co. war. 7 7 -

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OLD OAKS WIN JUNIOR TITLE

Defeat United States Army Four for United States Polo Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALA, PA.—The grip of the United States Army on the junior polo championship of the United States Polo Association has been broken for the first time in six years, on Saturday, when the Old Oaks, from Rumson, with James C. Cooley playing the best polo of his career, defeated the newest army combination in the finals, by a score of 12 to 8, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The game was a runaway for the winners, at the start, with the champions held scoreless for the first chukker, and well into the second, while H. W. Williams, Gerald Balding and Capt. each added one. Then Maj. J. S. Patterson broke the ice for the champions, after the second chukker was more than half over, only to have Cooley make his second in 48s, from the faceoff. But Lieut. M. McD. Jones duplicated the feat on the next faceoff, making the score 4 to 2 in favor of the Rumson four.

Two more came to the winners before the Army could score again, Balding making the only goal in the third on a walk-off, and Cooley adding one more at the start of the fourth.

But the champions then began to settle down to their best work, and before the chukker ended had tied the score, with a series of dashes that completed the turn-around of the Old Oaks team. Maj. Charles C. Smith and Lieutenant Jones doubled the scores, alternating at the point of the attacking wedge, while the other held off Williams.

In the next chukker the Army showed in front for the first and only time, when after Borden had scored his first goal, Lieutenant Jones got away from Williams near the end of the period, and tied the score again, and shot by Maj. A. S. Palmer from a distance of 100 feet, well past his team's score at 8 to 7. But the bounces of the ball were all Cooley. He scored twice in the sixth, the first on an angle shot that traveled more than 100 yards, and the second from a dash and a shot drive. Borden scored twice early in the seventh chukker, and then Cooley added two more for good measure, before the game came to an end.

The summary:
POSITIONS—OLD OAKS U. S. ARMY No. 1—C. Cooley, Lieut. M. McD. Jones, 2—Aldred Baldwin, Maj. C. C. Smith, 3—General Balding Maj. G. S. Palmer, Capt. G. E. Huthstetter. Scores—Old Oaks 1, U. S. Army 8, Good—Cooley 2, Palmer 2, Baldwin 2, Williams 1 for Old Oaks; Jones 4, Smith 2, Patterson 2 for Army. Referee—C. S. Lee. Time—Eight 7½-min. chukkers.

German Weight Man Sets Discus Mark

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ESEN, Germany
HANS HOFFMEISTER, German weight-throwing star, headed the discus 48.77 meters (160ft. 17 1/2in.) here, Sunday, breaking the listed world's record of 151ft. 15in. by nearly three feet. The present record was set in 1925 by S. G. Hartman of the United States. On May 20 of the present year Hoffmeister hurled the discus 48.5 meters (158ft. 4 1/4in.), breaking Hartman's mark by nearly a foot.

CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNEY STARTS

MEN'S AND LADIES' OPEN SINGLES ON PROGRAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—The annual Canadian lawn tennis championships opened here on Saturday with a number of local entrants as well as several from out-of-town playing their first-round matches in the two singles events.

The entry list is the strongest in the history of the championships and includes practically all of the leading players of the Canadian circuit. There are 89 entrants in the men's singles and over 40 in the ladies' singles. Saturday's results were:

CANADIAN MEN'S OPEN SINGLES—First Round

T. O. Ryall, Vancouver, defeated Richard Wix, 6—2, 6—1; C. K. F. Andrews defeated J. Black, 6—2, 6—1; J. D. Gibson defeated F. Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

G. Shields, Vancouver, defeated G. D. Brown, 6—2, 6—2.

J. P. Fennell defeated W. M. Gibbons, 6—2, 6—4.

R. A. Armstrong defeated Philip Gow, 6—1, 6—1.

K. A. Lemoine defeated J. C. Burnside, 6—0, 6—3.

W. S. Greening defeated R. C. Cartwright, 6—0, 6—7.

R. E. Rennie defeated M. D. Taylor, 6—0, 6—3.

F. A. Harrison defeated J. D. Bunting, 6—0, 6—2.

F. W. Tormer defeated T. Moss, 6—0, 6—1.

P. Hamilton, defeated J. T. Pennington, 6—0, 6—0.

J. S. Proctor defeated W. H. Lind, 6—0, 6—0.

E. A. Purkiss defeated D. C. Ireland, 6—0, 6—0.

A. H. Lawrence defeated A. H. Boultbee, 6—0, 6—4.

W. F. Ham defeated L. R. Enouy, 6—0, 6—0.

J. L. McLean, defeated N. Samuel, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

C. K. F. Andrews defeated J. D. Gibson, 6—1, 6—4.

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES—First Round

Miss Olive Wade defeated Miss Ruth Harris, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss E. Coates defeated Miss M. Boulles, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss L. Lemire, Victoria, defeated Mrs. D. M. Garrett, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. P. Haworth defeated Miss M. Perkins, 6—1, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

Buffalo 15, Jersey City 3.

Binghamton 4, Jersey City 2.

Brooklyn 2, Newark 2.

Newark 4, Rochester 1.

Toronto 12, Baltimore 5.

Baltimore 4, Newark 6 (six innings).

Montreal 6, Reading 1.

Reading 4, Montreal 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Binghamton 1, Jersey City 0.

Brooklyn 1, Newark 2.

Baltimore 2, Newark 1.

Toronto 4, Baltimore 5.

Montreal 2, Newark 1.

Buffalo at Rochester (postponed).

Italy Wins One of Last Two Singles

HUNTER BOWS TO DE MURPORGU IN FIVE-SET BATTLE, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, AUTEUIL, France (AP)— Italy's last victorious gesture in the 1928 Davis Cup competition came to light, Playing as though the interzone series had not been decided Saturday by the third straight American triumph, Baron Humbert de Morporgu, mainstay of the Italian team, won the final, on Saturday, when the Old Oaks, from Rumson, with James C. Cooley playing the best polo of his career, defeated the newest army combination in the finals, by a score of 12 to 8, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The game was a runaway for the winners, at the start, with the champions held scoreless for the first chukker, and well into the second, while H. W. Williams, Gerald Balding and Capt. each added one. Then Maj. J. S. Patterson broke the ice for the champions, after the second chukker was more than half over, only to have Cooley make his second in 48s, from the faceoff. But Lieut. M. McD. Jones duplicated the feat on the next faceoff, making the score 4 to 2 in favor of the Rumson four.

America's sweeping advance, with the exception of the delayed captain, William T. Tilden, 2d, to the challenge round in which the American players face the Musketeers of France starting next Friday, has served somewhat to buoy up the American enthusiasm that the experiment, the first, has been a success without Tilden on the firing line.

The American contingent still was awaiting Sunday night to an outside hope that some means may be found to postpone the meeting, the reason of the Old Oaks team, Maj. Charles C. Smith and Lieutenant Jones doubled the scores, alternating at the point of the attacking wedge, while the other held off Williams.

In the next chukker the Army showed in front for the first and only time, when after Borden had scored his first goal, Lieutenant Jones got away from Williams near the end of the period, and tied the score again, and shot by Maj. A. S. Palmer from a distance of 100 feet, well past his team's score at 8 to 7. But the bounces of the ball were all Cooley. He scored twice in the sixth, the first on an angle shot that traveled more than 100 yards, and the second from a dash and a shot drive. Borden scored twice early in the seventh chukker, and then Cooley added two more for good measure, before the game came to an end.

The summary: POSITION—Old Oaks U. S. Army No. 1—C. Cooley, Lieut. M. McD. Jones, 2—Aldred Baldwin, Maj. C. C. Smith, 3—General Balding Maj. G. S. Palmer, Capt. G. E. Huthstetter.

Scores—Old Oaks 1, U. S. Army 8, Good—Cooley 2, Palmer 2, Baldwin 2, Williams 1 for Old Oaks; Jones 4, Smith 2, Patterson 2 for Army. Referee—C. S. Lee. Time—Eight 7½-min. chukkers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 6—2, 6—3, 6—4, 6—5, 6—6, 6—7, 6—8, 6—9, 6—10, 6—11, 6—12, 6—13, 6—14, 6—15, 6—16, 6—17, 6—18, 6—19, 6—20, 6—21, 6—22, 6—23, 6—24, 6—25, 6—26, 6—27, 6—28, 6—29, 6—30, 6—31, 6—32, 6—33, 6—34, 6—35, 6—36, 6—37, 6—38, 6—39, 6—40, 6—41, 6—42, 6—43, 6—44, 6—45, 6—46, 6—47, 6—48, 6—49, 6—50, 6—51, 6—52, 6—53, 6—54, 6—55, 6—56, 6—57, 6—58, 6—59, 6—60, 6—61, 6—62, 6—63, 6—64, 6—65, 6—66, 6—67, 6—68, 6—69, 6—70, 6—71, 6—72, 6—73, 6—74, 6—75, 6—76, 6—77, 6—78, 6—79, 6—80, 6—81, 6—82, 6—83, 6—84, 6—85, 6—86, 6—87, 6—88, 6—89, 6—90, 6—91, 6—92, 6—93, 6—94, 6—95, 6—96, 6—97, 6—98, 6—99, 6—100, 6—101, 6—102, 6—103, 6—104, 6—105, 6—106, 6—107, 6—108, 6—109, 6—110, 6—111, 6—112, 6—113, 6—114, 6—115, 6—116, 6—117, 6—118, 6—119, 6—120, 6—121, 6—122, 6—123, 6—124, 6—125, 6—126, 6—127, 6—128, 6—129, 6—130, 6—131, 6—132, 6—133, 6—134, 6—135, 6—136, 6—137, 6—138, 6—139, 6—140, 6—141, 6—142, 6—143, 6—144, 6—145, 6—146, 6—147, 6—148, 6—149, 6—150, 6—151, 6—152, 6—153, 6—154, 6—155, 6—156, 6—157, 6—158, 6—159, 6—160, 6—161, 6—162, 6—163, 6—164, 6—165, 6—166, 6—167, 6—168, 6—169, 6—170, 6—171, 6—172, 6—173, 6—174, 6—175, 6—176, 6—177, 6—178, 6—179, 6—180, 6—181, 6—182, 6—183, 6—184, 6—185, 6—186, 6—187, 6—188, 6—189, 6—190, 6—191, 6—192, 6—193, 6—194, 6—195, 6—196, 6—197, 6—198, 6—199, 6—200, 6—201, 6—202, 6—203, 6—204, 6—205, 6—206, 6—207, 6—208, 6—209, 6—210, 6—211, 6—212, 6—213, 6—214, 6—215, 6—216, 6—217, 6—218, 6—219, 6—220, 6—221, 6—222, 6—223, 6—224, 6—225, 6—226, 6—227, 6—228, 6—229, 6—230, 6—231, 6—232, 6—233, 6—234, 6—235, 6—236, 6—237, 6—238, 6—239, 6—240, 6—241, 6—242, 6—243, 6—244, 6—245, 6—246, 6—247, 6—248, 6—249, 6—250, 6—251, 6—252, 6—253, 6—254, 6—255, 6—256, 6—257, 6—258, 6—259, 6—260, 6—261, 6—262, 6—263, 6—264, 6—265, 6—266, 6—267, 6—268, 6—269, 6—270, 6—271, 6—272, 6—273, 6—274, 6—275, 6—276, 6—277, 6—278, 6—279, 6—280, 6—281, 6—282, 6—283, 6—284, 6—285, 6—286, 6—287, 6—288, 6—289, 6—290, 6—291, 6—292, 6—293, 6—294, 6—295, 6—296, 6—297, 6—298, 6—299, 6—300, 6—301, 6—302, 6—303, 6—304, 6—305, 6—306, 6—307, 6—308, 6—309, 6—310, 6—311, 6—312, 6—313, 6—314, 6—315, 6—316, 6—317, 6—318, 6—319, 6—320, 6—321, 6—322, 6—323, 6—324, 6—325, 6—326, 6—327, 6—328, 6—329, 6—330, 6—331, 6—332, 6—333, 6—334, 6—335, 6—336, 6—337, 6—338, 6—339, 6—340, 6—341, 6—342, 6—343, 6—344, 6—345, 6—346, 6—347, 6—348, 6—349, 6—350, 6—351, 6—352, 6—353, 6—354, 6—355, 6—356, 6—357, 6—358, 6—359, 6—360, 6—361, 6—362, 6—363, 6—364, 6—365, 6—366, 6—367, 6—368, 6—369, 6—370, 6—371, 6—372, 6—373, 6—374, 6—375, 6—376, 6—377, 6—378, 6—379, 6—380, 6—381, 6—382, 6—383, 6—384, 6—385, 6—386, 6—387, 6—388, 6—389, 6—390, 6—391, 6—392, 6—393, 6—394, 6—395, 6—396, 6—397, 6—398, 6—399, 6—400, 6—401, 6—402, 6—403, 6—404, 6—405, 6—406, 6—407, 6—408, 6—409, 6—410, 6—411, 6—412, 6—413, 6—414, 6—415, 6—416, 6—417, 6—418, 6—419, 6—420, 6—421, 6—422, 6—423, 6—424, 6—425, 6—426, 6—427, 6—428, 6—429, 6—430, 6—431, 6—432, 6—433, 6—434, 6—435, 6—436, 6—437, 6—438, 6—439, 6—440, 6—441, 6—442, 6—443, 6—444, 6—445, 6—446, 6—447, 6—448, 6—449, 6—450, 6—451, 6

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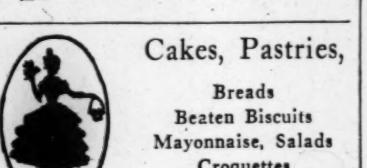
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1928

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EDITORIALS

An Uprising, Not a Revolt

THE net result of the conference of dry Democrats in the South, held at Asheville, N. C., is the adoption of resolutions pledging those present and those represented to vote for Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and to induce others to do the same. The campaign is to be carried on actively, according to the program adopted, in every state of the South where there has been disclosed a willingness by voters to protest, effectively, the action by the Democratic candidate repudiating and virtually nullifying the prohibition enforcement plank which southern Democrats compelled the Houston convention to adopt.

Judging by the calmness and deliberation which marked the Asheville meeting it would appear that the decision reached does not indicate a revolt against the party itself, but a popular and dignified uprising which will emphasize the disapproval of Tammany's determination to impose its rule upon Democrats who have never subscribed to its un-American code. It is proposed, meantime, that these protesting citizens support and work for the election of national and state legislators who are the candidates of the Democratic Party, that established political supremacy in their commonwealths may be maintained.

It is apparent, probably, to all but those who refuse to analyze this action in its true proportions and significance that it is entirely logical and absolutely unavoidable. The organization perfected does not in any sense resemble a third or bolting party. Old affiliations are to be respected and preserved. Those who have initiated the uprising and who are pledged to make the South's protest effective have no desire to desert their party. Indeed, they can offer convincing proof that they are remaining loyal to it and to its best traditions while repudiating and penalizing those who, by connivance and by a resort to questionable methods, have sought to commit the party to a course which the rank and file do not approve.

By the process decided upon, the people of the South who subscribe to the Asheville platform hope, with reasonable assurance of success, that they will be able to save the party from destruction by subjecting the candidate of Tammany to defeat. Such a defeat at this time, and under the circumstances imposed by the dominant faction at Houston, would not be disastrous or even ignominious. The purging process evidently has been made necessary, now or in the future. Evidently the loyal and truly patriotic Democrats who have entered upon the present undertaking are convinced that heroic methods adopted now will effect the remedy more certainly than if they were longer delayed.

The British Police Inquiry

THE police in Britain have long enjoyed a great reputation. They are held to set the standard to the world in courtesy, steadiness and efficiency. They were the first force of the modern kind in Europe, in that they were organized by Sir Robert Peel in the forties of last century to act as the friends and servants of the people rather than as supporters of the authority of the Government. Hence sprang the old name for them—peelers—a name which has now almost gone out of fashion. The modern policeman, indeed, is an indispensable accompaniment of democracy, the man who protects the public against the individual malefactor rather than the force which imposes on people obedience to laws which they did not help to frame and which they do not desire.

Just lately, however, the British police, or rather perhaps the London police, seem to have come a little under the shadow. There have been criticisms of their attitude to women, and of their handling of problems of public morality; while doubts have even been expressed about their financial integrity. These criticisms doubtless came to a head in connection with what is known as the Savidge case. The police of the London parks had arrested two persons on a charge which was quickly dismissed by the magistrate. The suggestion was then made that the police had committed perjury. The police authorities took up this charge with vigor, intending either to prove it against the accused constables or disprove it altogether. In the course of their investigations they sent for Miss Savidge, one of the acquitted persons, without notice and without encouraging her to take advice from her friends, and interrogated her in Scotland Yard for about six hours without any other woman being present. There is conflict of evidence as to what happened during that period. Miss Savidge declares that she was submitted to a good deal of moral pressure, and that finally she became so weary that she signed almost any statement put in front of her. The police who interrogated her declared they put no pressure upon her of any kind, that Miss Savidge was quite self-possessed and happy throughout, and that the statements recorded by them were a perfectly fair summary of her answers.

The commission which was appointed to investigate the case was divided as to which evidence was more credible. Public attention, however, has been concentrated not on the question of what the police

did or did not say and do in their interview with Miss Savidge, but on the question of whether the police are entitled under any circumstances to send for individual citizens on their own initiative and submit them to cross-examination with the object of obtaining evidence which may be to their detriment, and especially as to whether they are entitled to do so without first giving them the fullest opportunity of obtaining expert assistance and advice. As the Sunday Times expressed it, public opinion "cared very much less whether this or that policeman had abused his powers than whether the law itself had abused its powers; whether in fact there was not evidence of a system in full force which was of its nature contrary to the whole spirit of English freedom and fair play."

Though the commission was divided about the value of the evidence, it was agreed that during and since the war a system of this kind has grown up, that it is to be deplored and that it ought to be abolished. In this view, practically the whole British opinion seems to concur. A royal commission is to be appointed to inquire into the working of the police. Lord Byng, late Governor-General of Canada, a man of exceptional simplicity yet strength of character, has been appointed commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police of some 20,000 men. There seems to be no room for doubt, therefore, that anything which is wrong with the working of the police will be unearthed and remedied. Great Britain has always been jealous of the liberty of its subjects, a vital thing which has been at a discount in a number of reputedly progressive European countries since the war. The episode of the Savidge case shows that the sense of individual freedom in Britain is as strong as ever. Long may it so remain!

The Cart Before the Horse

VENTURING into the field of prophecy, the financial editor of a New York newspaper is of the opinion that the extent of industrial expansion during the next few months depends largely upon the interest rate for loans, or, as he expresses it: "Vast expansion programs in industry are now awaiting a drop in the money market. Many of these will not be undertaken if instead of more reasonable rates industry is faced with a dearer charge for funds." Similar views have recently been expressed by eminent financiers and heads of great industrial corporations, without, it must be recorded, any attempt to show the cause and effect relation of interest rates to industrial prosperity.

In considering the probable future course of industry and commerce, the people of the United States are above all else interested in knowing whether conditions are favorable for a continuation of manufacturing and trade on the scale that has prevailed during the past few years. If there are unfavorable factors that seem likely to cause even a temporary reaction they should be located and, if possible, eliminated. It is therefore highly important that the question of industrial and commercial credits—for it is these credits which are beneath what on the surface appears to be a matter of money loans and interest rates—should be seen in its proper light, so that no mistaken theory of an alleged scarcity of "money" shall discourage loans and hamper industrial development.

Under normal conditions the rate of interest should be governed by the value of the service bestowed upon the borrower, or in other words, upon the earnings of the enterprise in which the money is invested. If earnings are large, relatively high interest charges may profitably be paid, while with smaller profits high interest rates may result in business failures. It should not be in the power of the banks, who are making large profits from loaning out other people's money, to dictate interest rates to industry and trade. Under the federal reserve bank system it has been assumed that the banks will recognize the buying capacity of the great consuming public as the real basis of all commercial credits, and by discontinuing commercial paper provide the funds needful for the country's business.

If this is not being done it would seem incumbent upon the federal reserve managers to explain the why and wherefore.

Recalling Perry at Yedo

WHEN Tokyo opens her new Imperial Museum, in Hyeno Park, there will be placed on view, encased in solitary dignity, four objects as interesting as they are diminutive, and as valuable as both. The sight-seer with eyes to see will be carried back to a July day in 1853, when an unexpected quartet of "black ships" came sailing into the quiet waters of Yedo Bay, the U. S. S. Susquehanna flying at her peak the flag of Commodore Matthew Perry. For there will lie a lock of hair from the head of the victor of Lake Erie, and the wedding ring he wore, and some gold braid from his collar and a button from his coat. Three lineal descendants of the great sailor and good man have lately donated these mementos to Japan to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of an historic event. Only the other day they were presented by Charles MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Japan, and accepted by Prince Tokugawa, a scion of the Shogun in power when President Fillmore's letter of greeting and invitation was then presented.

To casual reading the whole occurrence may seem the slightest. A second thought should suggest the reasons which render it noteworthy. It would not be easy, for instance, to say which Japan more prides herself upon—her leadership in the progressive movement of "The New East," or her accepted equality among the great powers of the West. And the first step toward each of these cherished positions was taken when Perry broke through a national isolation of more than two centuries' standing. This visit led directly and promptly to the Japanese-American treaty negotiated by Townsend Harris, which was to serve as pattern for practically identical pacts subsequently (and soon) signed by Tokyo with several European states. Hence the coming of Washington's messenger must be held as shaping, both in form and manner, the inevitable change in policy that was to bring Dai Nippon into offi-

cial contact with the peoples she had so long ignored. As it was put in Prince Tokugawa's graceful phrases:

The United States, without a war of aggression, without risking blood and treasure, did more to open the commerce of the Orient than all of the European Powers together. Indeed, Japan owes the adoption of her modern international policy to the stimulus given by the mission of Commodore Perry under the direction of Presidents Fillmore and Pierce.

It is not to be added that the souvenirs of today's bestowal are to be read as more than indices of even this? Do they not form yet another link, however small, in the chain which binds together the two great nations which face each other across the broad reaches of the Pacific? To the Orient such symbols mean far more than they do to an Occident which boasts that it is "practical" and shuns whatever smacks of "mere sentiment." One wonders if the eastern point of view is not the wiser. There is enduring power in the imponderable.

A Broadening Medical View

ALMOST year by year an unprejudiced observer may have noticed during the last decade or more a broadening sense pervading the practice of medicine. Comparatively rarely today are violent tirades published in the press, as sponsored by prominent medical men, against methods of healing other than their own. Instead, a general laissez-faire attitude is noticeable, as the sense of live and let live appears more and more to be permeating the thought of the physicians of the old school.

This fact is well illustrated in the inaugural address of Dr. W. S. Thayer of Baltimore, president of the American Medical Association, which was delivered in Minneapolis, Minn., on June 12.

"We are associated to seek further knowledge that we may gain power individually and collectively to prevent and heal disease," he said, adding:

In the broader matters of public health the public has the same right, after seeking what advice it will, to take just what action it chooses. It is our privilege to be in a position where individually and collectively we are especially qualified to advise the public in these matters.

This privilege implies a heavy responsibility. We must seek to direct the public toward sane and efficient action.

But we must remember that neither as individuals nor as an association have we the right to demand that the public accept our views.

As individuals we are placed in a peculiarly delicate position. Do what we will we shall be accused by those who disagree with us of selfishness, of attempting to protect our own personal interests, of using our power as an organization to oppress others. We must be exceedingly careful to see that such reproaches are wholly unjustified.

We must not expect that we can go our way without adapting ourselves to circumstances beyond our immediate control. A well-balanced life is one long compromise.

We must compromise as best we can with existing conditions while we seek to direct events toward that which we think the wisest course. We cannot stop the general tendencies of the day by violence or heated opposition. The late King Canute was not successful in controlling the rising tide.

"My Kingdom for a Menagerie!"

THAT millionaires in the United States collect books and pictures is widely known, but there will be skepticism about a statement from Calcutta that they collect wild animals. These private collections, if they are as many as the statement suggests, have oddly escaped the notice of those who chronicle for the Sunday press the activities and habits of the very rich. A Calcutta correspondent, writing to the London Morning Post, says that in 1919 the Calcutta trade in wild animals "experienced a boom, for private menageries had sprung up in many parts of the United States, and competition among the wealthy patrons raised prices. . . . The demand from America has never abated, and is not likely to do so. Many big houses in America are incomplete without private collections, which are added to every month."

The Calcutta correspondent suggests a new and exciting thought concerning the wealthy in many parts of the United States. There is the monthly arrival of a wild animal for the menagerie, an event to which the younger members of the family look forward with childish glee, and their parents with the mature satisfaction of a collector enriching his collection. The week-end guest is no doubt taken after dinner to view the menagerie, a pleasant walk through the estate, for the animals, of course, are domiciled far enough from the house not to annoy the week-end guest if they roar in the night.

Supposing him no enthusiastic player of golf, tennis or bridge, a good deal of his week-end may be enjoyed spent watching the wild animals and conversing affably with the intelligent keeper. It is apparently an oversight that the standard book of etiquette does not mention the menagerie—the nearest index reference being "Menus. See: Beverages; Food." But perhaps the proper menagerie etiquette will be included in the next edition.

In olden days, so one seems to have read, kings, emperors and sometimes wealthy nobles had such collections. But that was long before the public zoo and traveling circus had made menageries democratic. It is safe to say that not a millionaire in the United States has as good a menagerie as any citizen may enjoy at the circus.

Editorial Notes

The State of New York is certainly doing a fine piece of work in showing an increase of 250 per cent in the planting of school district forests as compared with last year. This not only increases the timber land of the State, but the trees at maturity pay nearly the entire cost of maintaining the district schools.

The Supreme Court of Kansas, which upheld an act of the Legislature prohibiting any kind of signs on state highways, overlooked an opportunity of reminding the public in general that there will never be a ban on signs of courtesy, careful driving and charitativeness.

Now that chemists have found that sister Sue's fiber silk dress can be converted into a first class automobile lacquer, the old family bus can have a new dress in silk instead of an old coat of paint.

The smith pumps the bellows and makes the sparks fly, but it is the water that tempers the iron.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Revolting Against Smith in the South

WHAT might be termed the Asheville movement is about to be inaugurated. In this North Carolina town a rather unique gathering is to hold a conference on Wednesday. It is unique because it will be composed entirely of Democrats who are opposed to the Democratic nominee for President and who are seeking a way to defeat him. The participants take part by invitation.

Few persons of the North who did not have the experience of witnessing the Houston convention can possibly realize the magnitude of southern bitterness against the New York Governor. It assumes various forms. Tammany is still a hated name down South, and Smith was brought up by Tammany. Religion plays a part in an underground of feeling which may or may not openly express itself. But it is the wet attitude of New York's Governor that is causing most trouble. The women of the temperance organizations are up in arms. They refuse to be placated, and now comes the Asheville movement with the definite object in view of defeating the Democratic nominee. It is almost too much to expect that it will be successful except in spots. Too long has the South been steeped in Democratic ways to be easily uprooted. But the movement may succeed in the border States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma; may even overturn Florida, with prospects in North Carolina and possibilities, perhaps, elsewhere. Surely, when Senator Robinson of Arkansas fears it, there must be something serious about it.

North Carolina belongs to the "Solid South," but there, far more than in its sister commonwealths, is Republican strength growing. One hears of the expansion of industrial plants, but not until one goes through the State and views the magnitude of them is it possible to realize that more cotton products are turned out there than in New England; that more furniture is manufactured than in Grand Rapids, and so on. With industry comes a demand for protection of the Republican sort; for a Hoover rather than an Al Smith. So, should the Democratic opposition to Smith, added to the increasing Republican strength, be formidable, North Carolina might be lost to the Democratic candidate.

However, the Asheville movement is not looking to Republians Party association. The basis upon which it is founded is aimed at Smith alone, and asks one to change his political faith. Support your candidates for Governor, it advises. Vote for Democratic Congressmen who are dry. Stand by your Democratic primaries, but refuse to support Smith, who is the nominee of a convention, not of the primaries. Thereby you remain a Democrat.

Such is the argument that is now heard and will be heard throughout the campaign. Truly an interesting situation.—*The (Phila.) Inquirer.*

From the Alabama Press

A SURVEY of editorial comment by the Alabama press on the Smith nomination at Houston discloses that a few editors are vigorously urging their Democratic readers to vote against the nominee; others are lukewarm in their attitude, but the great mass of Alabama editors are urging loyalty to the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

"We are going to do all in our power to defeat the Democratic presidential candidate," says the Foley Onlooker, because the "ideals of the South and future welfare of the nation are far more important than the solidity of the Democratic Party, the control of which has been temporarily gained by the most corrupt, vicious and lawless political machine of the nation." As we see it," says the Abbeville Herald, "the hour has struck when dry Democrats stand at the parting of the ways. To surrender now, to dance to the crack of the party lash, to bow our necks to the wet yoke of a Tammany controlled Democracy is asking Southern Democrats to surrender a principle too sacred to be cast aside."

The Jackson South Alabamian asks: "Who is not a Democrat anyway? The man who will not accept a platform or the man who will accept a party nominee?"

If a nominee has the right to reserve exceptions to the platform pledges, has not the voter a right to reserve exceptions to the party nominees?

Other papers are less pronounced in their comment. "Strange as it may seem," says the Greenville Advocate, "it is nevertheless true, that no other Democrat could have carried the states necessary to win," while the Decatur Daily says "there is little doubt that Alabama is nearer this year to dropping out of Democratic ranks than the State has ever been before."

The Roanoke Leader, opposed to the Smith nomination, now says that "the first concern that should be given consideration by all of us is that we determine to consider carefully the issues involved, keep in a good humor, and resolve to allow the other fellow the right to act as he sees best in the circumstances."

The Fort Payne Journal says: "We did not say amen when he was chosen, neither is our sympathy to him, nor do we urge him to join the Grand Old Party." The Luverne Journal says: "You have been fooled by the Smith forces, and the nomination of Smith was secured by false representations, and we hear rumblings of great dissatisfaction. The future looks more than dark for democracy even in Alabama."

The Livingston Our Southern Home is non-committal, but says that many Democrats are "making public statements that they will not support the ticket," and this, says the Southern Home, "has not occurred since the Palmer and Buckner campaign; what its effect will be is yet to be determined."

The Cleburne News thinks "in common reason it must be admitted that Governor Smith is the only Democrat who has a chance to defeat the Republican candidate for President."

The Chattanooga Valley Times remarks facetiously: "We have not sent in our congratulation card to Governor Smith. The Greensboro Watchdog takes some pleasure in reciting this circumstance. The insertion of dry planks in both the Democratic and Republican platforms—something that has never heretofore been done in the history of either party—is an acknowledgment of the fact that the great majority of the people of the United States are for prohibition of the liquor traffic and for the strict enforcement of the laws against liquor selling."

Most of the editors of the State are specific in urging their readers to stand by the party, even though they disapprove the selection made for head of the ticket. "This was not our choice among the outstanding Democrats of the nation," says the Lamar Democrat, "but we still believe in Democratic principles and Democratic policies, hence we gladly support the ticket as placed in the field by our party leaders."

The LaFayette Sun says: "Just because a majority, a large majority, of the party delegates have nominated a man much to our dislike, there is no hope of our curing the ills of the party while outside the ranks. Our advice to Democrats everywhere is to stay with the ship."

"We opposed the candidacy of Governor Smith as right, and now to the ticket, to our reserve, its undivided and loyal support." In defense of the whole ticket the Dadeville Spot Cash says: "The Democratic Party is the clean, progressive, upstanding party of the nation today. It is indeed the party of the people. It is in name and in fact Democratic, and to it the people must look for fulfillment of their hopes and aspirations."

"Josephus Daniels and Archie Carmichael are both satisfied," says the Alexander City Outlook, "and will support the nominee; who can do less?" The Decatur Daily reproduces in full, the editorial statement of the Register following the nomination and says: "This article is explanatory of the position of millions of Democrats."

The Huntsville Times is supporting the ticket because "it is the best thing for our country at large, insures party victory and in our opinion establishes Democracy at the State House."

The Limestone Democrat, vigorous opponent of the Smith nomination, says: "Governor Smith won the nomination in a fair fight, and this paper expects to support him for the election. It does not expect any considerable majority of Alabama dry Democrats will leave the party, believing that they will rather stay inside the ranks and pin their faith to dry legislators."